The Bombay Gazette

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No. 11,676 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1886.
L HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	7th May.
—GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Speck	14th „
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st „
				TUESDAY.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th May.
L ANCONA	3128	600	S. F. Cole	1st June.
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	8th „
L PEKIN	3900	600	A Symons	15th „
M CATHAY	2083	500	J. P. Hassal	22nd „
L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shallard	29th „

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROSETTA	3502	700	G. W. Brady	14th May.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	28th „
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	11th June.
PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	25th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 14, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st May 1886	10th June,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st June	20th July.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th June	10th Aug.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept,
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	800	1st August	20th Sept.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th August	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
SINGAPORE	5,000	6th May.
MANILLA	5,000	6th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 20, 1886.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
BERENICE	G. B. Verona	3,500	550	16th May.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	650	3rd June.
VORWAERTS	P. Andrianich	2,800	500	16th „
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	3rd July.
ORION	P. Mersa	3,500	550	16th „

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1 0

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail. 1886.
MEDUSA	———	3,500	550	1st June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s. s. VICTORIA	3357	480	W. Russel	15th May
s. s. ASIA	3550	480	J. Craig	29th „
s. s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	G. Boothby	5th June.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, May 5, 1886. Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE S. S. MERKA, Captain Abbas, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo. She will also receive cargo for Moombasa, Lamoo, Kilwa, and Lindi, for transhipment at Zanzibar. For freight and passage apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE,
No. 57, Khoja Mohola. Agent.

BOMBAY RACES.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.

In Stout Sterling Silver Case	Rs. 70
Do. in 18-carat Gold	„ 175

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES.
HIGHEST CLASS OF WORKMANSHIP PROCURABLE.

In Stout Crystal-faced Case	Rs. 350
Do. in Hunting Case	„ 375

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Ind lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th May, 1886, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 10th May (on arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 17th May, at 5 p.m.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 5th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th May, 1886. Agents.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

STEAMER.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S.S. GOA	1906	25th May 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
23rd March, 1886. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for particulars of "Personally Conducted Tour to Europe," leaving June 8th.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S SPECIFIC FOR SEA-SICKNESS

IS a CERTAIN, sure, and pleasant remedy, and never fails, not only to allay Nausea, but prevents sickness either on land or sea.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

KEMP AND Co., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & CO.'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

A sure and pleasant Remedy for

INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, HEART-BURN, &c.

Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S MILK OF ROSES

SOFTENS the Skin, removes Sunburn, Freckles, Pimples, &c., renders the Skin Smooth and Pearly, gives a Pure and Blooming Complexion, and restores and preserves Youthful Beauty.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

RHEUMATIKON.

A CERTAIN AND NEVER FAILING SPECIFIC
For the Cure of Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Sciatica,
Sore Throats, Cold at the Chest,
Sprains, Contusions, etc.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

STANDARD AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Limited, have recently erected new machinery embodying the latest inventions for the production of superior Aërated Waters.

The perfect purity of these beverages is first secured by FILTRATION, then passing through COLUMNS OF GRANULAR CHARCOAL, and then a SECOND FILTRATION. The water thus purified has been analytically examined and found in the most unfavourable seasons to be ABSOLUTELY FREED FROM ALBUMENOID NITROGEN. The water is then passed through machinery internally coated with silver and tin, where it receives its charge of gas, and from whence it is passed into the bottles without any organic or other contamination. Studious arrangements are also employed in the cleansing of the bottles, which, after being washed in several waters, are finally purified by placing over jets of pure water. NO CORKS ARE EVER USED A SECOND TIME.

The Company bottle Aërated Waters both in patent glass stoppered and in ordinary bottles, the price of each being the same, and the following are the prices of the different beverages :—

	Dozen.
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle)	Rs. 0 12
Potash-water (as Pharmacopœia)	
Plain Aërated-water	
Medicinal Soda-water (as Pharmacopœia)	„ 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water	
Lemonade	
Lithia Water	
Tonic-water	
Ginger-ale	
Gingerade	
Raspberryade	
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	„ 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MINNESINGERS.

THE ELEVENTH SMOKING CONCERT will be held in the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 5th, commencing at 9-30 p.m. Members of the Society can obtain free admission tickets for themselves, and also tickets for their guests, price one rupee each, on application to the Honorary Secretary.

G. W. BOUGHTON,
5, Church-Lane.

MONSOON, 1886.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

BEG to inform their numerous Patrons that they have made their usual arrangements for a regular supply of Goods to meet the requirements of many of their Constituents, who find it necessary to lay in a sufficient stock to carry them through the Monsoon.

HAMS AND BACON.

	Rs.	a.
Prime York Hams, in canvas, weighing 9 to 15 lbs. each per lb.	0	14
Ham, Boneless, Cooked, in tins, 4 to 6 lbs., per lb.	1	5
Ham, Boiled, 2 lb. tins, each	1	7
Wiltshire Bacon, Flitches, in canvas, weighing from 10 to 20 lbs. each, per lb.	0	12
Ditto in cut, per lb.	0	13
Ditto in tins of about 2 and 4 lbs. each, per lb.	1	2

BUTTER AND LARD

Choicest Danish Butter, in 1 lb. tins, per tin	1	5
Choicest French Butter, ½ lb. tins, 10 annas, in 1 lb. tins	1	3
Hog's Lard, in 1 lb. tins	0	15

CHEESE.

Double Gloster, weighing from 25 to 30 lbs. each, per lb.	0	12
Ditto in cut	0	13
Dutch Edams, about 4 lbs. each (by the whole Cheese only), per lb.	0	11
Cheddar, in tins of about 2 lbs. each, per lb.	1	1
Gruyere, in tins of about 4 lbs. each, per lb.	1	1
Parmasan, grated, in large bottles, each	1	1

TONGUES.

American cooked Tongues, per tin	2	8
Do. Lunch do. per tin	1	10
Sandringham Lunch do. per tin	1	0
Ox-Tongues, dried, in tins, each	5	0
Do. in Jelly, ready for the table, in tins, each	5	4
Do. Prime Pic-nic, per tin	2	2
Do. Paysandu, per tin	1	14
Ox-Cheek, collared, per tin	0	13

PRESERVED FISH.

Anchovies, in Oil, per bottle	0	12
Caviare, real Russian, per tin	1	4
Cod Fish, 1 lb. tins	0	8
Do. Roes, fresh	0	10
Digby Chicks	0	11
Haddock, fresh, 1-lb. tins	0	9
Do. Findon, per tin	0	10
Do. Kippered, Blanchflower's, per tin	0	11
Herrings, fine fresh	0	6
Do. Kippered	0	11
Do. a la Sardine, small tins	0	12
Do. Red, selected fish	1	1
Do. in Fennel Sauce, per tin	0	11
Do. in Tomato Sauce, per tin	0	11
Lax, a delicious preparation of Salmon per tin	1	6
Lobsters, fresh, solid meat for Salad, per tin	0	8
Mackerel, fine, fresh, per tin	0	8
Oysters, Milton, Crosse and Blackwell's per tin	0	14
Do American, pint tins, per tin	0	8
Pilchards, in Oil, per tin	0	10
Salmon, fresh, American, 1-lb. tins, per tin	0	9
Do. do. Crosse and Blackwell's 1-lb. tins, per tin	1	2
Sardines, in Oil, finest quality, single tins, per tin	0	10
Do. do. double tins, per tin	1	0
Shrimps or Prawns, Dunbar's per tin	1	2
Sprats, dried, per tin	0	12
Turbot, fresh, per tin	0	11
Whitebait, Real Blackwall, per tin	1	2
Yarmouth Bloaters, mild cured, per tin	0	14

FRENCH PATES.

Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras)	Truffled	3	0
Partridge (Pate de Perdreaux)			
Snipe (Pate de Becassines)	Without Truffles, large tin	2	12
Woodcock (Pate de Foie Gras)			
Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras)	Truffled, small tin	1	8

SAUSAGES.

Oxford Sausages, small size, Crosse and Blackwell's, per tin	0	15
Do. do. large size, do. do.	1	10
Bologna do. do. do.	1	4
Cambridge do. do. do.	0	15
Pork do. do. do.	0	15
Chicken, Ham, and Tongue Sausages, Blanchflower's do.	0	11
Do. do. small tin do. do.	0	6
Norfolk Sausages do. do.	0	10
Irish do. Shamrock brand do. do.	0	12

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

Artichokes, per tin	1	4
Asparagus, finest picked German, per tin	2	2
Do. finest Californian, per tin	1	6
Carrots, English, per tin	0	7
French Beans (Haricot Verts), per tin	0	9
Macedoines, or mixed Vegetables, per tin	0	9
Mushrooms, preserved, ½-lb. tins	0	7
Do. do. 1-lb.	0	12
Do. Black, Leicestershire, per tin	0	12
Peas, English, per tin	0	7
Petit Pois (Au Naturel), per tin	0	9
Parsnips, English, per tin	0	7
Turnips, do., per tin	0	7
Chollet's compressed Vegetables, "Julienne," tins of 50 portions, per tin	3	12
Truffles, in bottles, per bottle	1	10

JAMS (KEILLER'S.)

Apricot, Cherry } Per tin	0	9
All other kinds, per tin	0	7

MARMALADE AND HONEY.

Orange Marmalade, Keiller's 1-lb. tins	0	6
Do. Cairn's Home made, 1-lb. tin	0	9
Narbonne Honey, per bottle	0	12

TABLE SAUCES.

Worcester, Treacher & Co's pints		0	11
(This fine Sauce commands a large sale, and is rapidly superseding all other Sauces.)			
Worcestershire, Lea and Perrins	½ pints	0	11
Reading Cock's	pints	1	2
Harvey's (by Lazemby)			
Burgess's Essence of Anchovies	½ pints	0	11
Treacher's do. do.	pints	1	2

CAPERS, OLIVES.

Caper's Real French	½ pints each	0	7
	pints	0	11
Olives, Spanish, pints		0	9
Do. French	½ pints	0	6
	pints	0	10

OILMAN'S STORES AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS
of every description.
WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, LIQEURS, etc.
HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.
Catalogues free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23 ; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A GOOD WATCH is one of the most remarkable productions of human skill and patience.

WATCH MANUFACTURING being the original branch of our business, in which we have had considerable experience, enables us to render our assistance in aiding our constituents, skilfully to elect the description of a Time-keeper, best adapted to their respective requirements.

Watches are manufactured, and we could sell them in Bombay for 7 or 8 Rupees each, but we prefer to confine ourselves to a thoroughly reliable and honest article, worth the money one spends.

It is always our rule to recommend a purchaser to give the best price he can afford for a watch, if he needs a durable and reliable time-keeper. Mofussil purchasers, on informing us the amount they desire to invest, may rest assured that their orders wil receive the same care and attention as if they were themselves present.

From the immense variety of our Watches always kept in stock, we particularly recommend the following :—

MARCKS & CO.'S Silver hunting ¾ plate lever Watch, with compensation balance wheel.	Rs. 56
The same Watch in Crystal faced case	„ 50
MARCKS & CO.'S Celebrated Campaign Watch of the highest Class	„ 35
Do. do. do. Second quality	„ 25
Gentlemen's Gold hunting Keyless Watch with Compensation balance wheel.	„ 250
Do. do. do. Second quality	„ 150
Ladies' Gold hunting Watch of high finish	„ 120
Do. do. in Crystal faced Case	„ 95

Illustrated Catalogue shewing prices of Cheaper Watches free on application.

WATCH REPAIR DEPARTMENT.—Is under the immediate supervision of our Mr. Marck and our staff includes several old and experienced workmen, enabling us to guarantee the most carefull treatment and skilful repair of Clock Watches, Minute and other Repeaters, Chronographs, Calendar Watches, Bird Boxes, etc., etc. Ships' Chronometers carefully adjusted and repaired.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

GOING HOME.

THE MOST USEFUL
PRESENT TO TAKE TO FRIENDS, AND ONE RELISHED BY ALL,
IS A CASE OF
PHILLIPS'
IMPERIAL INDIAN CONDIMENTS
TOGETHER WITH SOME
INDIAN TEAS,
AND FOR THOSE WHO ENJOY A SMOKE SOME
O. K. CHEROOTS.

CASES HOLDING ANY QUANTITY DESIRED PACKED AT AN HOUR'S NOTICE.
SUCH A PRESENT IS ALSO SATISFACTORY TO THE GIVER, AS THERE IS
NO QUESTION OF EXCHANGE
BEING PAID FOR HERE IN
INDIAN MONEY.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS. } BOMBAY AND POONA, { "TEMPLE HOUSE," CAMP, BHOODWAR PEIT CITY.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN

French Millinery.
Paris Bonnets, Paris Hats.
French Flowers and Feathers.
Gloves for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings.

NEW DRESS MATERIALS.

Ball and Dinner Dresses.
Rich Silk Visiting Dresses.
Rich Lace Dresses and Flouncings.
Travelling Dresses.

WEDDING TROUSSEAUX.
MOURNING ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING
Departments are under the management of
FIRST-CLASS MILLINERS AND DRESS-MAKERS.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
TERMS—CASH.

Mofussil Orders, when unaccompanied by a remittance, Parcels are sent by Value Payable Post, or, when practicable, by Rail, and Railway Receipt sent as a V. P. Registered Letter.

MRS. LAKE,
MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & CO.

IN soliciting ORDERS we beg to inform our CONSTITUENTS that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt-Cutter. Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz, Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all fast colours and durable materials.
Shirts, Collar attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS
A capital Shirt for wearing under uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.

FLANNEL SHIRTS
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk, and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8 ; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

"CHEROOTS AND CIGARS"

PREPARED AT
TRICHINOPOLY & MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
EXPRESSLY FOR
N. C. DALAL,

FROM finest selected and thoroughly MATURED TOBACCO, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

	Cash prices. Rs. as.
Nobles, per box of 100	1 8
Dawsons Prime, with straw	1 10
Dawsons Muster	1 8
Havanahs, No. 1	1 12
Havanahs, No. 2	1 8
Beehives	1 12
Imitation Q. Devil	1 6

N. C. DALAL,
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

LADIES'
WHITE KID GLOVES,
(SLIGHTLY SOILED)
to be cleared at less than
HALF PRICE.

4 Button length .... Rs. 1-8
6 ,, ,, ... ,, 2

WATSON AND Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a small comfortable room with bath and cook-room. Rent, only Rs. 25. For particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-Row. House Agent.

TO LET, at Khandalla, a very desirable bungalow. For rent and other particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

WINES FOR THE HOT SEASON.	Cash Per Dozen. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Barsac, delicate flavour	12 8	14 8
Haut Sauterne, very choice	18 0	20 0
BURGUNDIES.		
Meursault, soft and fragrant	20 0	22 0
HOCKS AND MOSELLES.		
Neirsteiner	16 8	18 8
Stein Wein in Bocksbeutels	22 0	..
Superior Sparkling Hock	30 0	32 0

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
In Liquidation,
Military Square, Bombay.

JUDSON'S DYE.

CERISE
CLARET
CRIMSON
GREY
LAVENDER
LIGHT BROWN
PINK
PLUM
PURPLE
MAGENTA
MAUVE
VIOLET
SCARLET
ORANGE
SLATE
MARONE

Small bottles, 6 annas each.
Large ,, 8 ,, ,,

BOLTON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given that M. DANIEL FRANCISCO MURZELLO, of Bombay, native Portuguese, has contracted to sell, namely :—

All that piece of foras land, situate at Dadur, in the Mahim district, containing by admeasurement 5,000 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the vacant ground of Mr. Sorabjee Bazonjee Vakeel, on the east by the public road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on the south by the vacant ground of the said vendor, and on the west by the G. I. P. Railway lines, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old numbers 489, 16, 474, 502-5 and Collector's new numbers 12,497, 11,884, 12,511, and new survey numbers 2001, 1885.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY CLAIM to the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at Khetwadi 10th Lane, within 14 days from this day, otherwise their claims, if any, will be considered as waived, null, and void, and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1886.

DINBAI, Widow of
BEZONJEE MUNCHERJEE, Engr.

FRENCH
TWILL FLANNELS
ALL WOOL.
Pale Blue, Pink, Drab, Navy, Cream.
Cash, Rs. 2-4 per yard.

Patterns free.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

COOPER, MADON & CO.'S

SPECIAL REMEDIES.

HEALTH CORDIAL.—A Preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH & lost NERVE & BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL & PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, nervous and sexual DEBILITY, diminished VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ANÆMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attended the employment of this CORDIAL in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from fever and other debilitating diseases. Per bot., Rs. 1-4 and 2-4.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, skin and other Diseases arising from weak and impoverished blood, will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bot. Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

COOPER, MADON'S PODOPHYLLIN AND TARAXACUM ELIXIR is used with great advantage by sufferers from Liver Complaints. It removes bile from blood, arouses the liver from its torpid state to a healthy action and activity, and regulates the bowels, removes constipation, and expels all the impurities from the system. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

GOUT SPECIFIC—Is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves then PAIN almost immediately, and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per bot., Re. 1-8.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA—IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.—THIS PREPARATION is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in all forms, gives immediate relief without fail if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit. Per bot., Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

MADON'S PULMONIC BALM.—This well-know never failing remedy for cough, cold, asthma, consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest, is a mild and safe preparation of purely vegetable drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. It never fails to cure even the most obstinate and chronic diseases in a few doses. As. 8 and Re. 1.

MADON'S COD-LIVER OIL EMULSION WITH LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Since its introduction by us, it commands a great demand ; it possesses the combined properties of Cod-Liver Oil and Lacto-phosphate of Lime, each of which is by itself a specific for wasting diseases. Being palatable to the taste and perfectly free from disagreeable smell and nauseating effects of Cod-Liver Oil, delicate patients as well as children take it without repugnance. Re. 1.

MADON'S ANTI-MALARIOUS FEVER AND PURIFYING PILLS.—These Pills will be found valuable for the cure of neuralgia, headache (especially neuralgia of head, face, and neck), sciatica, lumbago, malarial fevers, dyspepsia, weakness of the bowels and stomach, and occasional diarrhœa. To frequenters to the malarious places these Pills prove to be a strong safeguard. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAMSETJEEFRAMJEE POLISHWALA, has CONTRACTED TO SELL all that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the north side of Tamarind Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 661 1-9 six hundred and sixty-one square yards and one-ninth of a square yard, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the properties formerly belonging to Dadabhoy and Muncherjee Pestonjee and Suleman Yakoob, but now to Dadabhoy Rustomjee Parekh, and Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, on or towards the west by the properties of the heirs of the late Jehangir Cursetjee and Bomanjee Pestonjee, on or towards the north partly by a private passage, and partly by the property of the heirs of Bomanjee Pestonjee, and on or towards the south by the said Tamarind Lane, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 133, 133, 133, and New Nos. 4,980, 4,982, and 4,984, old survey Nos. 1,531, 1,531, 1,531, New survey Nos. 9,449, 9,449 and 9,449, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal taxes under ward No. 1265, and street Nos. 4 to 8, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the Bombay Hotel. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed and the claim, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 4th day of May, 1886.

NANU & HORMASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Reverend MR. BRAZ FERNANDES, of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant, and the VICAR of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Salvacao has CONTRACTED TO SELL to the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited, all that piece or parcel of land or cocanut oart, called or known by the name of RANSETT and SACRAMINTO, situate near Punsawady, at Mahim Wood, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax, Nos. 317 and 355, measuring 5242 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the water Danda, or the oart belonging to the late Eduljee Cooverjee, on or towards the north by a public passage, and on or towards the west and south by the oart of Succaram Ragoonath.

Notice is hereby also given that the said Reverend Mr. Braz Fernandes, has contracted in his own right to sell to the said Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited.

All that piece or parcel of land or cocoanut oart, called or known by the name Ranseett, situate at Mahim, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax No. 473, measuring 4,676 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the oart of Bautister Quiney, on or towards the west by the oart of Ally Saiba, on or towards the north by the oart of Peerbhoy Raijee Mingee and Framjee Sorabjee, and on or towards the south by a public passage.

ALL PERSONS having claims on the aforesaid properties or either of them either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us, the undersigned, at our office, in Apollo street, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which date the purchase will be completed.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1886.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—The GROUND FLOOR of our New Building in Rampart Row, next door to P. and O. Co.'s Office, suitable for a large Shop or Offices.

E. D. SASSOON &. Co.

OFFICES.

TO LET a spacious and airy first floor at No. 79, Meadow-street, below the offices of Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE and NICHOLSON, Solicitors, can be used as one large office or divided for the convenience of tenants. Applications to be made to the above firm.

TO BE LET, from 1st May next, a very desirable and well-known SHOP at "Bellasis Road," Byculla, occupied by Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co., for about twenty years as a Dispensary. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

NOTICES.

K. F. CHHAPGAR AND CO.,

CIVIL ENGINEERS,
78, TAMARIND LANE, BOMBAY.

PLANS, Tracings, Surveys and Charts, Estimates and Specifications carefully prepared and Strict Supervision exercised.

Annual contracts for petty repairs, whitewashing, and painting to private buildings, mills, etc., undertaken.

AUCTION SALE, MANGALORE.

THE SALVAGE from ship "OGWEN" recently wrecked on the Mulki Rocks, consisting of Sails, Canvas, Ropes, Wire Rigging, Blocks, Anchors, Chains, &c., will be SOLD BY AUCTION at MANGALORE, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 8th and 10th May.

ALSTON, LOW & Co.,
Agents for Lloyds.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY (Limited),
IN LIQUIDATION.

ON WEDNESDAY, the fifth day of May 1886, at 3 o'clock p.m. (Bombay Time), Messrs. BENNETT & COMPANY, Auctioneers, will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION in one Lot, at their Sale Rooms, No. 18, Apollo Road, Bombay, by order of the Liquidators of the Bhownuggur Cotton Manufacturing Company, and with the concurrence of Messrs. Withaldass Samaldas, Vajeshunker Gowrishunker, Venishunker Lakmishunker, and Bhagwandas Bhowanbhai (the Mortgagees), the following Valuable Leasehold Property of the abovenamed Company :—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land, within the limits of the City of Bhownuggur, containing by admeasurement acres sixteen, goontas ten and anna one and a quarter, equal to bighas forty and a half and annas two and three fourths, and bounded on the north by the Vehroo or water-course close to Bawa Mortidass' land, on the south by waste land, on the east by a cart road leading to the village of Sidsar, and on the west partly by a made road leading to the village of Worty and partly by waste land, together with the Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill of the Company, situate on the above described piece or parcel of land, comprising the undermentioned machinery :—

INVENTORY OF MILL MACHINERY.

BOILER HOUSE.

8 Cornish Boilers.
2 W. & J. Yates' Boilers, each 70 lbs. pressure, 1877-78.
1 Daniel Adamson & Co's Boiler, 90 lbs., 1883.

ENGINE HOUSE.

2 Pairs of Compound Horizontal Condensing Engines, each of 40 Nominal Horse Power, W. & J. Yates.
1 Nasmyth Wilson's Donkey Engine, 1877.
1 Green's Economiser with 120 Pipes.

BLOWING ROOM.

1 Lord's Exhaust Opener, 1872.
1 Crighton Opener, by Platt Bros. and Co., Double Beater, 1881.
2 Lord's Scutchers or Lap Machine, Single Beaters.
2 Lord's Single Beater Finishing Lap Machines.
1 Platt Bros. Gin, 1866.
1 Lap Weighing Scale.
1 Lord's Card Grinding Machine, 1873.
1 Roller Ending Machine.
1 Filleting Machine.

CARD ROOM AND SPINNING ROOM.

32 Carding Engines, viz. :—
17 Lord's Carding Engines, Width 48", 1872.
15 Hetherington's Engines, Width 48".
12 Lord's Drawing Frames, each of 3 deliveries, 1873.
3 Lord's Drawing Frames, each of 5 deliveries, 1873.
5 Hetherington's Drawing Frames, each of 3 deliveries
4 Lord's Slubbing Frames, each of 50 Spindles, 1873.
2 Hetherington's Frames, each of 60 Spindles, 1877.
1 Hetherington's Intermediate Frame of 80 Spindles, 1877.
12 Lord's Roving Frames, each of 116 Spindles.
2 Hetherington's Frames, each of 116 Spindles.
10 Lord's Throstles, each of 256 Spindles, 1873.
16 Curtis Parr & Co.'s Throstles, each of 300 Spindles, 1873.
4 Pairs Curtis Parr's Mules, each of 1,176 Spindles.
20 Curtis Cop Reels.
15 Pairs Lord's Bobbin Reels.
3 Bundling Presses.
4 Knot Twister Hooks of Brass.
1 Knot Weighing Scale.
2 Bundles Weighing Scale.
1 John Dugdale and Sons' Balling Press.
1 Wrap Reel.
1 Wrap for Roving.
1 Breaking Strain Machine.
1 Wrapping Weighing Scale.

WEAVING SHED.

1 J. Dugdale's Colour Winding Machine.
1 Do. Heading Machine.
1 Do. Winding do. 200 Spindles.
3 Do. Warping Machines.
1 Do. Sizing do.
1 Do. Folding do.
7 Heald Stands of Cast Iron.
175 Looms.
50 by Dickinson and Sons.
70 by J. Dugdale and Sons.
55 by Henry Livesey.

MECHANICS' SHOP.

2 Blacksmiths' Bellows and Tools.
1 W. R. Goulty and Co.'s Portable Engine and Boiler, complete.
1 Drilling Machine.
1 Plaining Do. by Hetherington.
3 Lathes, 1 Nasmyth Nelson and 2 by Hetherington.
10 Bench Vices, 1 in broken state.
1 Grinding Stone.
1 Box Stock and Dies and Sundries.
2 Leather Washer Dies.

IN COMPOUND.

1 Crab Winch.
1 Banding Making Machine.
1 Lorry.
1 Looms Shafting Pressing Machine, broken.

STORE ROOM.

5 Beam Scales.
3 Salter's Spring Scales, 1 in broken state.
1 Cart Weighing Scale.
3 Platform Scales, 2 in good order.
2 Coal Carriers.

SUNDRIES.

1 Wooden Baling Press broken (erected in the compound.)

2 Old Wand J. Yates' Boilers, each 45 lbs. pressure, lying in the compound.

1 Segment of Fly Wheel, lying in the compound.
1 Spare Second Motion Wheel, lying in the compound.
1 Cop Bottom Breaking Machine, broken, lying in the compound.
2 Hand Pump Engines, Lord's.
3 Canvas Hose Pipes for Pumps.

Any Yarn, Cloth, Cotton and Coal in stock will be sold separately.

The said premises above described are subject to a yearly rent of Rs. 100 and are held under a Lease from His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur for so long as the Company should continue their work. This Lease will be surrendered to His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownuggur who will grant a fresh lease to the Purchaser on the same terms as those contained in the present Lease.

The above Property will be sold subject to particulars and conditions of sale, for which application should be made to Messrs. CRAGIE, LYNCH and OWEN Solicitors, Apollo Street, Bombay.

Bombay April 16, 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

LADIES' HATS cleaned, re-shaped and trimmed, MRS. MARTIN, Practical Dress-maker and Milliner. 340, Grant-road, Bombay.

TRAVELLERS are invited to inspect our Homeward Bound Advertisements—See Thursday's *Times of India* Friday's *Bombay Gazette.*

THORPE & Co.,
Travellers' Outfitters, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a light easy going LANDAU, quite new. Apply to CURSETJEE S. DAJEE, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort.

COOL REFRESHING DRINKS and ICES after theatre hours, can be had only at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church Gate Street.

TROUSERS STRETCHERS, Rs. 4 each. Fresh supply. —CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street, and Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED, a competent COMPOUNDER, who can speak English well. Apply with testimonials to Dr. Dadabhai Jamaspji, Cowasji Patell Street, Fort.

SUTTON'S SEEDS in fancy boxes. Flower, Rs. 3-12, 5-8, and 7-8. Vegetable, Rs. 3-12, 7-8, and 15 each. Just received by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED Ladies' and Gents' TOILET REQUISITES, Hinde's Curling Pins, Tortoise-shell Pins. At moderate prices, J. FARBSTEIN, Hair Dresser, 18, Church Gate Street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—We offer the General Public in our Fort Branch, Stores, Provisions, Crockery, Millinery, Stationery, Toys and all useful and fancy goods at Market or Chuckla price.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

FANS ! FANS ! ! Silk, Satin, and others of a great variety at moderate prices, at STEWARD and Co., No 2, Church Gate Street.

TO BE LET, a Splendid SHOP in Church Gate Street, Fort. Apply to M. H. MAJU, at the Tea Emporium.

MRS. COULTER, MIDWIFE and LADIES' NURSE. Excellent Testimonials on application, Marine Lines, Bombay.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (HAND AND BATH) and TURKISH SPONGES, finest quality and cheap J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co., in Liquidation. For prices of Wines and Spirits, &c., Apply to C. P. WARBURTON & Co., Military Square.

WANTED a really good HEAD BUTLER, Goanese or Mussulman, by an Officer up-country, Bombay Presidency. Address "NOKRI," care of this paper.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of Ladies' and Gents single and double Terai Hats, from Rs. 4 to 10. Try at Y. A. LACKA & Co., Travelling Kit House and Civil and Military Tailors.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

MATHERAN CHOWK HOTEL.—Good, comfortable upper verandah family rooms available from 1st May. Only hotel that has a billiard-table in perfect condition.

WANTED, by the Ward Room Officers, H. M. S. "Bacchante," a STEWARD, and 1 SERVANT. Best references required. Apply on board between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

OSPREY OR PADDY BIRDS FEATHERS.—Wanted to PURCHASE. A liberal price will be paid, and cash on delivery, by W. J. Wilson, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st. January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE and Co., Agents.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the best Foolkerries, with and without glasses. Also all sorts of Gold and Silver Jewellery, cheaper than any firm in Bombay. HURJIMULL & Co.

'KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.'—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 53 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 50 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

BAY ARAB, 14-2, very handsome, powerful, and fine action, partly broken, Cavalry Charger. Price, Rs. 1,000. Apply to Messrs. Dinshaw Suntook and Co., Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Single Barrel EXPRESS RIFLE, 450, by A. Henry, Edinburgh, in good order, with loading and re-capping apparatus, spare cartridges, wads, &c. Price Rs. 180. Apply to Major MORSE, No. 5, Marine Lines.

THE well-known FITZGERALD HOTEL is RE-OPENED ; old premises has been remodelled, and a new building open on all sides has been added. Wines and table first-class.—NOWROJEE JAMSETJEE, Proprietor, Fitzgerald Hotel.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT.—Breakfasts, Dinners, Tea, Coffee, Ices, Cooling Drinks, Wines, Spirits, &c., 22 Apollo-Street.

ASIATIC QUARTERLY REVIEW.

NUMBER II contains among others, contributions from Her Excellency the Countess of Dufferin, Major-General Sir Charles Wilson, K. C. B., Mr. Demetrius Bougler, Sir Juland Danvers, K. C. S. I., Major-General Sir Frederick Goldsmith, K. C. S. I., C. B., Mr. J. M. Maclean, M. P., and Sir Lepel Griffin, K. C. S. I.

Subscriptions Rs. 14 per annum, may be paid to Mr. DEMETRIUS BOUGLER, 46, Edwardes Square, KENSINGTON, London, W. Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay, or Mr. H. MAY, Indore.

SALE OF FOUR PLOTS OF GOVERNMENT LAND AT GRANT ROAD, SION, MATOONGA AND NAGPADA IN NEW TOWN.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-mentioned FOUR PLOTS WILL BE SOLD separately on a 99 years' renewable lease by Public Auction at the Collector's Office, New Secretariat Building, on FRIDAY, the 7th May, 1886, at 1 p. m., (Gunfire.)

Plan of the plots can be seen and the conditions of sale learnt at this Office.

J. H. GRANT,
Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 1st April, 1886.

THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT OF THE BYCULLA CLUB at BOMBAY having in contemplation the REMOVAL of the CLUB to another site are prepared to receive and consider offers for the PURCHASE of the BYCULLA CLUB ESTATE, comprising an extensive range of buildings (which include the Club House and Kiosk and numerous Chambers, Bedrooms, Servants' rooms, Stables, Kitchens, Racquet-court, Race-stand, and other buildings) with ornamental Pleasure Grounds, Kitchens, Gardens, Ferneries, Tanks, &c., &c., the land admeasuring 145,613 square yards or thereabouts.

Offers for the purchase of the above property and all communications in respect of this advertisement should be addressed to Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH, and OWEN, Solicitors, Bombay, from whom further particulars regarding the property can be obtained.

Bombay, 4th May 1886.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a Limited extent on the following terms :—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5¼		12 ,,	
5		9 ,,	
3¾		6 ,,	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of building materials of bungalows at Colaba with its out buildings for removal.

Under instructions from Colonel W. Merriman, R. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th May, 1886, at 3 p.m., on the premises, for removal of all the materials of the Government property, known as Military No. 70 bungalow at Colaba with its out building up to the Level of the ground.

Lot No. 1.—A permanently built bungalow consisting of stone and lime, masonry wall, plinth, teakwood doors and windows, paved floor and steps, and double tiled roof with plank ceiling.

Lot No. 2.—Stable consisting of stone and lime masonry wall, teakwood doors and windows and double tiled roof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

4 cases Danish butter.
2 cases sulphate of quinine by Pelliteer.
3 cases violet and millefleur powder.
30 cases Laager beer in quarts.
3 bales colored prints.
2 cases colored handkerchieves.
3 ,, ,, gagrapat.
1 iron safe by Chubb.
2 cases spectacles.
1 ,, clock and timepieces.

On account and at the risk of Morarjee Govindjee.

X 3—8223, 8225, 8227-30, 8480-81.
6 cases Alhambra quilts.

By order of Mahomedally Alibhoy & Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Richard LeMare & Co. and Wm. Myerstim & Co.—

M A R L and Co. 1-110—110 kegs wrought iron nails, rose heads, flat points, ex s. s. "Ancona."

On account of the concerned—
D P 13—1 case German silver sheets.
D P 19—1 case German silver sheets.
On account of the underwriters—
T D J A A—419—1 bale damaged paper hangings.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT AND SUPERIOR PERFUMERY BY THE WELL KNOWN MAKERS G. F. COWARD AND Co.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, an invoice of fragrant perfumery by G.F. Coward & Co., just landed ex s.s. Verona ; the same consists of peppermint lozenges, pink jujubes, refined liquorice, seidlitz powder, essence of peppermint, Jamaica ginger, laudanum, balsam coparba, brandy bitters, milk of roses, Dalby's carminative, pure glycerine, carbonate of magnesia, soda, tartaric acid, Victoria and camphorated dentifrice, pomatum, Golden oil, oil of Roses, Lime and glycerine, cold cream, Prince of Wales' India sauce, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE SWEEPINGS, &c., &c.,

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder in the B. I. S. N. Company's godowns.

A quantity of rice sweepings and sundry other goods.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.

NOTICE.

The sale of books of the firm of Messrs. Atmaram Segoon and Co. will be resumed to-day from lot No. 1120 at 12 a.m. sharp.

On SATURDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 p.m.

1 handsome strong glass-fronted office brougham, in very good order.
1 strong palanquin office shigram.
1 young Kathiawar cow, expected to calve in a few months.
2 good bull caolves.
1 English-built second-hand office brougham, in good condition, suitable for a doctor, merchant, or broker, by one of the best English builders, Messrs. Laurie and Marner, of 313, Oxford St.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain and open carved household furniture, made to order, best electroplatedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany grand square piano by Collard and Collard, a handsome large musical box playing 12 tunes, a handsome large 8 day clock by Silber and Fleming, handsome 4, 6 and 8 lights hanging argand lamps by Tucker, first-rate large size oil paintings and oleographs, handsome large marble vases and busts on pedestals, handsome large bronze statues on pedestals, handsome large size venetian figures, rich China and Japanese vases, handsome table ornaments, large marble bath-tubs, &c., &c., the property of K. M. Heeramanek, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th May next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Gold Mohur Castle," Byculla, near the Byculla Bridge, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and richly carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome 2, 3 and 4 lights hanging argand lamps, single and double wall shades, firstrate oil paintings and oleographs in rich gilt frame, a first-rate 8 day clock striking hours, half hours, and quarter hours by Barr and Lund, of London, very rich Bohemian glass flower vases, rich Persian and velvet carpets, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano by Chapel and Co., one strong English-built landau by Allen, of Long Acre, one handsome strong English-built waggonette, one handsome strong buggy, handsome large size pier glasses in gilt frame, a first-rate musical box, handsome bronze and marble figures, large size aviary with birds, valuable law books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of N. R. MOTABHOY, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE-STREET.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE BY AUCTION.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, Marine-street, Fort, Bombay, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account of the concerned, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 5th instant, an invoice of 80 dozens of first-class watches, assorted as per description hereafter.

12 doz hunting silver ¾ plate cylinder watches.
11½ do. do. patent lever do.
3 do. do. rem. keyless cylinder do.
3¼ do. do. keyless cylinder do.
1 do. open-faced silver, keyless lever 2 calendar watches.
1 do. do. do. cylinder do.
1 do. hunting silver, keyless lever do.
1 do. silverine ¾ plate cylinder do.
½ do. open-faced keyless cylinder, bronze do.
1 do. do. do. silverine do.
3 do. nickel silver keyless cylinder do.
8¼ do. hunting do. patent lever do.
7½ do. open-faced do. do. do.
2¼ do. do. do. gold gilt cylinder do.
1 do. do. do. silver gilt do. do.
2¼ do. do. do. do. do.
4¼ do. do. richly carved cases do. do.
3 do. hunting do. ¾ plate plain cases cylinder watches.
1 do. keyless roulette game do.
7 do. open-faced nickel silver keyless cylinder do.
4 only silver keyless chateline enamalled cylinder do.
4 nickel silver do. do. do.
3 samples of open-faced nickel silver keyless patent lever 24 hours dial watches.

N. B.—All these watches are in first-class condition, and each box containing 6 watches of the same kind will be sold separately to suit purchasers. They will be disposed of by order of the manufacturers at less than half the cost prices at the risk of the consignees.

The sale will begin at 2 p.m. sharp.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND FURNITURE BOARDS.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at Kussara bunder to close consignment—

100 superior 1st class teak squares, and at Mazagon Darookhana—

10 tons very superior furniture boards from 13 to 28 inches wide, by ½ to 2 inches thick, and of all lengths.

These will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF COTTON PRESSES AND MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 5 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of Mr. T Drewet and on account of the concerned, the following cotton press machinery which is now lying at Munmar about 200 yards from the railway station :—One high pressure horizontal engine, 12 inches in cylinder ; 1 pair of old cotton presses ; 1 old water tank with upright standard ; 1 lot of scraps ; 3 split pulleys ; 12 safety stop brackets ; 10 old broken bevil wheels ; 2 new bevil wheels ; 1 C. I. beam ; old broken releasing door wheel ; 1 incomplete extractor ; 1 shaft 4" by 5" ; 2 flanged pulleys, 22" by 5" ; 1 half 13" die ; 4 old lashing flats, 3 old press cases, 1 shaft, 5½ by 10 ; 2 old bottom followers ; 1 case containing 5 pumps, and some brasses and valves.

The above are on view at Munmar in the compound of the Munmar Manufacturing Company, Limited.

AUCTION SALE at the Magnet Grand Bazaar, No. 4, Hummum-street, Fort.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Johann Links, who is shortly proceeding to Vienna, to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th instant, at 2 p.m., the whole of the stock-in-trade consisting of a large assortment of ready-made clothes, shirts, cuffs and collars, neckties for gentlemen and children, ladies' and children's boots and shoes, a large assortment of ladies' trimmed and untrimmed hats and bonnets, Parsee and Indian long coats, and a stock of fancy goods and toys, also gold and silver jewellery.

The property is on view between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

On a date to be hereafter fixed, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, next to KessowjiNaik's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned nearly new mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, a handsome English-built light Victoria with a pair of handsome strong silver grey Arab ponies, a handsome light color dog-cart by Stephens with a handsome grey Arab horse, sets of single and double harness, gentleman's and ladys saddles with bridles, handsome China and Japanese flower vasses, superior curomolithographs by well-known artists, rich Brussels carpets, Hinks table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of C. A. WINTER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be no view 4 days before the sale.

Bombay, May 4, 1886.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,

4, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their room as follows :—

An invoice of 6 dozen ladies', gentlemen's, and children's silk, cotton and alpaca French umbrellas, suitable for the hot climate.

Just landed, per s.s. Manilla, a consignment of 38 cases of samples of white and red claret, cognac, vermicelli, soap, chocolate, and conserves.

50 cases extra superior Lager beer.

The abovementioned goods will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

15 boxes of Louis Roederer Champagne in pints and quarts ullaged.

5 cases Stilton Cheese.
1 case Egyptian Cigarettes.
1 Semi-grand Piano by John Broadwood and Son.
1 Harmonium.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

JOHN AND COMPANY.

No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms, an invoice of fancy marble and Parian figures with stands, consisting of fairies, picture frames, flower vases, candlesticks, horses, camels, lions, cows, elephants, &c., the valuable blackwood and teakwood French-polished furniture, such as drawing room, conversation sofas, chairs, writing desk, tables, book case, cupboards, camptables, marble-top tables and teapoys, single and double fronted bed-steads, baba cradles, double light pulley hanging lamps, duplex table lamps, pictures, globe lamps, flower vases, ariston organ, accordeons, violins, an assortment of fancy picture frames, cherry wood pipes, imitation jewellery, 8 pieces assorted cashmere, &c., &c.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser.

55 dozens cupboards and window glases 11½ by 14½.
25 dozens, ,, ,, 11½ by 17.
1 case nickle-plated time-piece,

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,

Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.........£500,000.

LONDON BANKERS :
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody ; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits :—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE
FOR
HIGHER STUDIES,
Khosroe Lodge, Nesbit Road, Byculla,

WILL be opened beginning of June for preparing pupils for the Matriculation and P. E. Examinations.

LADY PRINCIPAL.

Miss NURSEY (English, French, Music, Drawing), 12 years' experience.

PROFESSORS.

S. PEDRAZA, Fellow, Bombay University.
French and Italian.
T. DUNCAN, Esq., Mathematics, Logic.
P. F. GALLAGHER (Middle Temple), English and Science, Latin and Mathematical Master.
(Cathedral High Schools.)

For prospectus and further particulars apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
as above.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against, the estate of BHIMJI MUNCHERJI SOPARIWALLA of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who died at Bombay aforesaid on the 17th day of July 1885, and Letters of Administration of whose property and credits were granted on the 5th day of April 1886 applicable to the whole of the Bombay Presidency by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Aimai, widow of the said deceased, are required on or before the 20th day of May 1886 to send to the undersigned at their office at No. 27, Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, and notice is hereby given that on the expiration of such time the said Administratrix will proceed to distribute the whole of the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she, the said Administratrix, shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts and to hand over such property to the said Administratrix.—Dated this 13th day of April 1886.

PESTONJEE & RUSTIM,
Attorneys to the Administratrix.

JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,

(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),
HAVE in stock at present, or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
6, 8, 10 & 12 H.-P. PORTABLE ENGINES,
PRIESTMAN'S DREDGERS.
COMBINED FLOUR MILLS with French Burr Stone 48 inches diameter.
8 feet MORTAR GRINDING MILLS.
HAND POWER MORTAR MIXING MACHINES.
PICKAXES, HOES and PLATELAYERS' BEATERS of highest quality.
STEEL & FILES, by THOS. JOWITT & SONS.
METALLIC FIRE-ENGINES for 8 men.
DOUBLE BARREL LIFT & FORCE PUMPS.
CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, 3, 4, 6 and 8 inch.
DIRECT ACTING STEAM PUMPS.
MANILLA HEMP-COVERED BESSEMER STEEL WIRE ROPE.
WOULDHAM Co.'s PORTLAND CEMENT.
CALVERTS 15 per cent. CARBOLIC DISINFECTING POWDER.
CALVERTS "SOLUBLE CRESOL."
CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS.
STEEL BARB FENCING WIRE.
HORSE SHOE NAILS, of best Swedish Iron.
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.'S DYNAMITE and BLASTING GELATINE, DETONATORS, &c.
14 lb. PORTABLE RAILWAY, complete with Steel Sleepers and all fastenings.

Estimates prepared for all classes of Railway Materials, Water Supply, &c., &c.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	Rs 58 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	—
Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 43 0	..
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	17 0	,, ...
Leibfraumilch	21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. ...
Liebfraumilch	...	,, 21 0
Bernoastler-Rosenberg	18 0	,, 21 0
Josefhofer	28 0	,, ... 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	35 0	,, 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine ,,	22 0	...
Very fine ,,	27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	,, 38 0	...
CLARETS. From A. HERMANN AND Co., PARIS.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
St. Julien Claret	Rs. 9 0	...
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	,, 10 8	
Chateau de Frauds	,, 13 0	Rs. 15
St. Julien Medoc	,, 14 0	
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	—
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	,, 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	—
Chateau Manvesin	,, 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Larose	,, 28 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
CLARETS.—Continued. From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	..
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
arlovitz	,, 12 0	..
BRANDY	Per 1 doz.	
Gold labels, Gold capsules	Rs. 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne } M. & Saann } Red Bars	,, 24 0	
From A. DOIGNON FILS AND Co.		
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	,, 34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	,, 26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Ben Cruachan's Blend of Finest old Scotch Whiskey	Rs. 20 0	
Thistle Blend Whisky	,, 24 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz. pts.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	,, 0 4
Mainzer Export Beer	,, 5 8	..
Hamburger Export Beer	,, 5 4	..
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	—
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Do. Vermouth Superior	,, 19 0	...
Do. do Finest	,, 20 0	...
Swiss condensed milk in bottles	,, 4 0	...
Do. do do tins	,, 5 0	...
Do. Cheese in tins from .....lbs.	19-29	Rs. 0 12
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.	Large tin.	small
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	,, 1 4	,, 0
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, ..
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ..
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, ..
Red do. do.	,, 1 2	,, ..
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 8
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Pease for Soup	,, —	,, 1 12

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay 15th Dec. 1885.

WANTED.
FOR H. H. THE NIZAM'S EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

GRADUATES or UNDERGRADUATES trained, or with experience in teaching.

Salaries ranging from 20 to 120 Government Rupees. Preference given to candidates, whose optional languages were Persian, Telegu, Canarese or Mahratti.

Copies of testimonials, together with a statement of age, nationality, salary of present or last appointment, to be forwarded to

H. CROLEY, Esq.,
Inspector of Schools, Hyderabad Deccan.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE FACTORY,

5, MEADOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARETTES manufactured daily fresh and fresh of the very Choicest TOBACCOS procurable.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34...	Rs. 3 8
,, 2	PRINCE	,, 30...	,, 3 4
,, 3	STAMBOUL	,, 34...	,, 3 8
,, 4	IONE	,, 24...	,, 2 8

MILD TURKISH,
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 25...	Rs. 2 10
,, 6	MEDON	,, 20...	,, 2 4
,, 7	BIJOUX	,, 18...	,, 2 0
,, 8	NYDIA	,, 18...	,, 2 0
,, 9	NYMPH	,, 15...	,, 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG,
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20...	Rs. 2 2
,, 11	ASSOCIATE	,, 18...	,, 2 0
,, 12	CONSTANTIA	,, 15...	,, 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
,, 14	ZULEIKA	,, 15	,, 1 12

Nos. 3, 4, 8, 9, 12 are without mouth-pieces.

Only orders for 500 and upwards of each Brand carry the rate per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LIST ON APPLICATION.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM CAIRO.

	per 100
EXTRA SUPERIOR	Rs. 3 8
MEDIUM	,, 2 8

FRESH SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND PER MAIL-STEAMER.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

◆

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Gymkhana Rowing Matches, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Scaw Fell (s), from Liverpool; Westbourne (s), Beypore; Burmah (s), Kurrachee; and Malwa (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Recta (s), for Marseilles; Clan Murray (s), Dunkirk; and Java (s), Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Cambodia left the dock on Monday; the s.s. Angers, Victory and Malwa entered, and the s.s. Cambodia and Laleham left yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s.s. Merka will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, at 5 p.m. Only letters marked for despatch by this vessel will be forwarded.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Chinchpoogly, on the body of Dewad Kaloo, aged 30 years, a labourer employed at the Great Eastern Mill. He had been suffering from pains in the chest for the past four months. On Monday, while at work in the mill, he was suddenly attacked with similar pains, and died almost immediately. A verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by heart disease was recorded.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—On Monday evening two pleasure yachts, the Sea Queen and the Water Queen, while lying at their moorings off the Yacht Club, were run into by an iron water barge belonging to the Bombay Port Trust, which was conveying fresh water to the Light House. The Sea Queen had a portion of her false stem carried away, and the Water Queen a portion of her starboard bow.

THE QUEEN AND MESSRS. LUND AND BLOCKLEY.—H. M. the Queen has just bought of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, of London, for presentation, a handsome gilt clock in the Adam style, and bearing the following inscription:—"To Albert of Schleswig Holstein, from his Grandmama Victoria, R. I., 6th April 1886." Her Majesty has also made a presentation of a similar clock to the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, with the following inscription:—"To Albert Victor on his confirmation, by his Grandmama Victoria, R. I."

ARREST OF A THIEF.—Mathias Fernandes was on Monday arrested by police constable No. 799C, at Lohar Chawl Street, on suspicion, and on making further enquiries regarding him, it was discovered that he had committed theft of property to the value of Rs. 108 at Bandora, belonging to one Caitan Joseph DeSouza, a resident of that locality, on Sunday, and had absconded from that place. On Monday afternoon he was made over to the custody of the Thana Police with the whole of the stolen property that was found in his possession

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at Chinchpoogly, on the body of Jankee, woman, aged 20 years, the wife of a mill labourer living at that locality. On Sunday evening last she was attacked with a fit, and at about 3 o'clock on Monday morning she was missed from her house, and on a search being made, her dead body was subsequently found floating in a well in front of her house. All the ornaments she wore when last seen alive were found on her. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

A GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—Nicolas Stolp, sailmaker of the ship Ardencluthа, was admitted into the European General Hospital on the 1st instant suffering from the effects of a wound on his head, which was inflicted by James Gunn, a discharged seaman of the same ship, at the Arthur Crawford Markets on the 25th ultimo. The wound being of a serious nature, and the man in a precarious condition, it was deemed necessary to have his deposition taken, which was accordingly done by Mr. P. Ryan, the Third Presidency Magistrate, on Monday, and James Gunn has been since arrested and detained in custody by order of the magistrate.

THE PORTUGESE POISONING CASE.—In this case, in which a Portuguese named DeJesus stands charged with attempting to poison his wife, Mr. Ryan attended at the J. J. Hospital yesterday morning, and took a further deposition of the prisoner's wife. She stated the facts again as reported, and added that her mother-in-law was her only enemy. She had tasted something like brandy in the sherbet she drank after returning from chapel. She suspected nobody of having put arsenic or any other poison in anything she ate or drank. The case was further adjourned for a week, the prisoner being again admitted to bail. The woman is just recovering in hospital from the effects of the arsenic which was administered to her.

SELLING OPIUM WITHOUT A LICENSE.—Parbuti Kadur was convicted by Mr. Ryan, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, of selling half a tola of opium, without a license. Mr. T. Major, who prosecuted, produced a former conviction recorded against the accused on a similar charge, when he was fined Rs 25. The accused, who is an old man, 80 years of age, stated he did no work, but lived on alms. He admitted having sold the opium, and did not deny having previously been convicted. His Worship, taking his very advanced age into consideration, fined him Rs. 50, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment without hard labour.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A GIRL.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Dillon charged Jayna, a woman of ill-repute, before Mr. Ryan, with causing grievious hurt to a child. It appeared that the child, named Janoo, who is the daughter of another woman, and about 3 years of age, in some way annoyed her, and she, tying her hands and feet, suspended her to a hook in the ceiling of her room in Funneswady. The ceiling was about ten feet from the floor, and under the child the accused placed a fire in which she burnt some green chillies. Before anything could happen to injure the child, a passer-by noticed the state of things through the door, and raised an alarm. He reported the matter to Mr. Dillon at Dhobie Talao police station, which was close by, and the little girl was rescued from her perilous position. She was not much hurt beyond being bruised by the string with which she was tied. The case was adjourned, and the accused remanded to jail for further inquiries to be made.

DIVINE SERVICE.

◆

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the steam-ship Inchborva in the Prince's Dock this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

◆

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN.

IT is no wonder that foreign writers who base their ideas from statistics obtained from official reports should be misled by what Government officials write on subjects relating to this country, but who unfortunately exaggerate things simply to make their writings interesting. It is a pity that a high official like Sir Lepel Griffin should go out of his way to mislead the British public with regard to this country which has made him what he is. Short-sighted officials now begin to see that they cannot act as they please with the natives, and that there is always a chance of their being called upon by Parliament to explain away administrative irregularities. The officials therefore try to minimise the action of the political bodies by representing to the British public that the so-called political associations are merely the acts of a handful of political agitators who have no sympathy with the mass. With regard to the Indian delegates to England Sir Lepel writes to say that they had not gone with the sanction of the Indian public, and on their return to this country, they had to undergo a penance. This is entirely untrue, and supposing that they had to do the *prayaschit*—well, what then? Is it so very bad to sacrifice a little of one's religious customs for the good of the country? Sir Lepel quotes the recent Malegaon riots to prove that the Indian community is disunited. Does he forget that such scenes are of daily occurrence in Europe?—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

THE MAHARAJA DHULEEP SINGH.

While the loyal native communities have thoroughly understood the hollowness of Maharaja Dhuleep Singh's professions, a few of our excitable Hindoo contemporaries have come forward as his champions. The sensible portion of the native community does not give any heed to the manœuvres of a person who abandoned his country twenty-five years ago, who gave up the religion of his fathers, who acording to the diary of Babu Kesub Chandra Sen despised the very name of Hindustan and tried to forget it, and who now comes to this country because he by his extravagance has incurred debts and is consequently compelled to secure the good-will of his countrymen. We wish our Hindoo friends would keep their excitability in this matter within reasonable bounds, as their action is likely to be misconstrued.—*Rast Goftar.*

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

GYMKHANA SCRATCH ROWING MATCHES.

◆

THERE was a very good attendance of spectators at the rowing matches yesterday evening. The course extended up the harbour from the corner of the Government Dock to the Apollo Bunder, the winning post, or rather boat, being right opposite the pier, thus enabling a pretty fair sight of the different matches. The racers were fortunate enough to have the tide in their favour, and it no doubt lessened a great deal of the labour required in rowing contests in such weather as we are now having.

The following are the results:—

1st Event—Sculls.

Greenway. row over.

2nd Event—Fours.

Russell (stroke.)		Chitty (stroke).
Ryrie.	v.	Gilbert.
Payne		Godfrey.
Pease.		Macdonald.

Russell's boat got away with the best of a start, and won by over a length. Chitty's bow forgot to follow his lead and keep his eyes on the boat; the result was uneven pulling and getting home second.

3rd Event—Double Sculls.

Gray (stroke).		Greenway (stroke).
Barton.	v.	Parmenides.

Gray got away first, and keeping cool and sculling steady, won by a length and a half. His competitors appeared to be flurried, and where anything but steadily sculling, and consequently were a good bit out of it.

4th Event—Double Sculls.

Arthur (stroke).		Russell (stroke).		Street (stroke).
Payne	v.	Kirk	v.	Chitty.

Arthur won easy, Russell making a very good second.

The following are the races for to-day:—

5-15 P.M.—Fours.

Russell (stroke).		Arthur (strok).
Ryrie.		Symons.
Payne.	v.	Gray.
Pease.		Ward.

6 P. M.—Sculls.

Greenway	v.	Pease.

6-15 P. M.—Double Sculls.

Arthur (stroke).		Gray (stroke).
Payne	v.	Barton.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

◆

THE ACCIDENT TO THE NATAL.

A MARINE COURT OF INQIRY was held yesterday at the Fort Police Court respecting the striking of the British barque Natal on the Crocodile Rocks off the Cadiapalam Light. Mr. C. P. Cooper presided, assisted by Messrs. Trunks and Jones, of the Aldborough and Principality. Mr. F. A. Little appeared to conduct the inquiry on behalf of Government; Mr. Burder represented the master of the vessel. Messrs. James and J. Douglas, of the ships Ardencluthа and William Douglas were appointed assessors, as the inquiry might involve the suspension or cancellation of the master's certificate.

Mr. Alexander Tytler, the master of the Natal, was the first witness called. He said: I hold a Master's certificate from the Board of Trade. I have been since 1881 in command of ships. This is the first voyage I have made to Bombay in command. I have been up and down the Western coast twice in the Natal, and have come thrice to Bombay. This was the third time I have passed the Cadiapalam Light whilst in command. The Natal was built at Aberdeen in 1876, she is of iron, barque rigged, 445 tonnage, and is owned by John Thompson Rennie of Aberdeen. Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co. are the agents in Bombay. She is insured. On the last voyage she was bound from London to Natal, thence to Point de Galle for orders, and then to Cochin to load on the coast. She had a crew of fourteen all told on leaving London, but was one short after leaving Natal. The barque was last swung in 1880 at Greenhithe. We had a chronometer on board, but it could not be depended on as it had a losing rate instead of a gaining rate. In making Point de Galle by the chronometer, I was 40 miles to the east. We left London on the 13th October, and arrived at Galle on the evening of the 12th March, sailing again on the following morning. I had on board Emery's Chart of the Bay of Bengal, and the Admiralty large scale chart of Colombo to Cochin, and Finlay's "Indian Directory." The ship was in ballast and drew 8ft. 6in. on an even keel, which would give her about eight feet of freeboard. I took sights on the day of leaving at half-past eight and an observation at noon. Next day I did the same. I first sighted Cape Comorin that afternoon at four o'clock. It bore N.N.W., and was from 25 to 28 miles distant. Two hours later it bore E.N.E. We had been running about eight knots in the meantime. All sails were set and our course was N. W. from noon till 7-20 p. m., when I altered it N. W. ½ W. Ten minutes later the vessel struck. Nothing was reported to me before that. She struck heavily. I gave orders to put the helm up, to square the yards, to sound the pumps, and for the apprentice to get lights to examine below. When I found she [illegible] She made about six inches of water during the night. We examined the ship during the night and at morning. Her bow was stove in, but the amidships part was good. I knew I could not get the ship repaired at Cochin and therefore came on towards Bombay, where I arrived on the 19th April. Since then my ship has been put on the patent slip and examined. There was a hole in her forefoot about 14 feet deep and 8 feet across. Five plates were broken on each side of her stem, and fourteen feet of the stem was broken off, one keel plate was bent and three bilge plates broken on the port side.

Mr. Little: Is she seriously damaged?

Witness: Oh, rather.

Mr. Cooper (laughing): There can be no doubt about that.

Witness: On my arrival I reported to the Port Officer that the ship struck on the Crocodile Rock. If that rock is properly placed in the chart I made a miscalculation, and thought I was further out than was actually the case. I took no soundings that day before striking or afterwards: we went into deep water at once. I did not intend to come within soundings. At six o'clock the coast was fairly distinct, but there was a light haze over the land. The hand log was hove every two hours; the ship was going about 6½ knots. The distance run from four o'clock to six o'clock was 24 miles, according to the bearings, but this must have been wrong, the ship could not have run so much without a very strong current. I was allowing for current at the rate of half a knot an hour. It did not occur to me that I must be much nearer the land than I had previously by reckoned atfour o'clock until I took the cross-bearings at six o'clock.

Mr. Little: Knowing your position at six o'clock, how do you account for being on the Crocodile Rock at 7-30 p.m?

Witness: It is very difficult to say unless on account of the current. It was simply an error of judgment in miscalculating my distance by the bearings unless a current set me on.

A chart from the Port Office was handed to Captain Tytler on which the Crocodile Rock was shown to be about a quarter of a mile further out to sea in a S.S.W. direction than the position marked on the chart on board the vessel. Mr. Little then asked, assuming this to be the true position of the rock, whether the difference accounted for the accident?

Witness: I cannot account for it, unless the current took me there.

Q.—If there were an error you think it must have been in your assumed position at six o'clock?

A.—I suppose it must have been. At my assumed position then I thought myself about seven miles off the rock. I must have been 3½ miles inside that assumed position, if the rock is rightly marked on my chart.

Mr. Burder proceeded to cross-examine the witness as to the care with which he had worked out his sights and observations daily. The Court suggested that they had no reason to doubt this. Whereupon Mr. Burder remarked that the true position of the Crocodile Rock seemed a matter of some uncertainty. The first notice forwarded by the Port Office stated the rock to be three-quarters of a mile away from where it was marked, and on the chart just shown to the captain, it was shown to be a quarter of a mile distant.

Mr. Cooper: I suppose the best way to settle that would be to send Captain Little down to ascertain the true position of the rock. (Laughter.)

Mr. Burder: I think that would be a splendid thing. I should be happy to accompany him, and I dare say so would your Worship.

Mr. Cooper: That depends very much on how the vessel was stored. (Renewed laughter.)

Later on Mr. Burder made an application for information as to the precise position of the rock.

Mr. Cooper: I have suggested how it might be descovered, Mr. Burder.

Witness: I should like to say one thing if the Court will listen to me. There ought to be a red sector on the Cadiapalam Light over six miles. It is a splendid light, and every shipmaster within that red sector would know that he was in danger.

Thomas Renouf, chief officer of the Natal, and Thomas Munday, the second officer, were examined, and the Court then adjourned until this afternoon.

RECKLESS NAVIGATION ON THE COAST

The Court of Inquiry yesterday delivered the following judgment respecting the loss of the British ship Ogwen, into which an investigation was held during the past week:—After carefully considering the evidence, the Court has come to the conclusion that the ship Ogwen was wrecked on the morning of the 29th March last, in consequence of the true position of the ship not being known to Captain Evans when he made sail and by his steering the course he did. The Court considered that Captain Evans was not justified in approaching the coast so near as he did in working up the coast with the general chart of the Indian Ocean on so small a scale as 1½ inch to the degree, nor was he justified in assuming the position of his ship when at anchor on the night of the 28th March to be what he believed it to be from bearings of the Mangalore Light alone. His proper course, not being able to verify his position by any reliable bearing or any landmark, was to have steered a course much further to the westward until he was in 10 or 12 fathoms of water before attempting to go to the north. The Court consider that it was imprudent on the part of Captain Evans in not having both anchors ready to be let go. But it appears from the statement of the captain that if the anchor had been let go when ordered it would not have saved the ship. The Court is of opinion that Capt. Evans was guilty of reckless navigation in trusting to an assumed position by one light which he was unable to verify by any other reliable bearing, and in proceeding from that assumed position on the course he did. We therefore suspend Captain Evans' certificate for a period of one year.

Before the judgment, Mr. Craigie, who appeared for Captain Evans, said he did not wish to make any application to the Court, but if the decision was adverse to his client, he relied on his right of appeal. He hoped the Court would not think him wanting in respect, but he was now obliged to leave to fulfil another very important engagement.

Captain Evans, in the absence of Mr. Craigie, subsequently asked the Court, for advice as to the payment of the expenses of the witnesses.

Mr. Cooper: I have no power to make any order on that point. If you mention the matter to the Government Solicitor, I have no doubt he will communicate with Government if he thinks it right and proper. There is no provision in the Act I believe.

Mr. Little, the Government Solicitor, said this was rather a matter for the Port Officer who instructed him.

Mr Cooper: I have no doubt, Captain Morland will be very happy to assist you in the matter.

Captain Evans: He seems to think that he has not anything to do with it.

Mr. Cooper: Well, then, if none of these gentlemen will forward anything, you should write to the Government yourself.

THE BROACH RIOTS APPEALS.

◆

AT the High Court yesterday, the hearing of the appeals of fifty-four of the prisoners in the Broach Riots case was resumed before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas. Mr. Anderson and Mr. Nagindas Toolseydas appeared for the prisoners; and Mr. Leith and the Hon. Mr. Mandlik for the Crown.

Mr. Leith resumed his analysis of the evidence regarding the identification of the accused, showing how far each accused was either identified or implicated by others or by his own confession. There were certain of the accused, the learned counsel said, who were not proved to have a knowledge of the common intention of the conspirators to take the British *raj* in Broach or to kill the Collector; but who continued in the unlawful assembly to the end; and they of course would be guilty. There were some who joined innocently, and as soon as mischief had been done, withdrew from the assembly and left for their respective homes. These were not guilty. There was one class of the accused who knew of the unlawful common intention, and who went right through. There was another class who had no knowledge of the unlawful intention, but joined the assembly after Mr. Prescott's death, and continued with the rioters till the end. These were also guilty, for they could not have supposed that people who had committed a murder could be innocent. Some of the accused had alleged that they continued to be members of the unlawful assembly owing to threats and compulsion. There was no evidence to prove this beyond their own individual statements, and Mr. Leith argued that they should be made responsible. The learned counsel finally thanked their Lordships for the patience with which they had listened to him during several sittings.

Before Mr. Anderson addressed the Court in reply, Mr. Justice West said that, with a view to shorten his labours, the Court would specify the numbers of the accused against whom there was not sufficient evidence.

After a short interval, their Lordships, on a careful and scrupulous examination of the evidence, were of opinion that it would not be right to sustain the convictions against 17 out of the 51 prisoners who had been sentenced to transportation for life. They were accused Nos. 17, 24, 29, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 65, and 66. These are the numbers given by the Sessions Judge, who himself discharged several of the prisoners.

Mr. Anderson replied on behalf of the prisoners, indicating the amount of evidence there was against certain of the accused, admitting where there was a sufficiency of evidence on the accuseds' own confessions, and asking for an acquittal, where the evidence was not satisfactory.

Mr. Justice West said there was not sufficient evidence to sustain the convictions against accuseds Nos. 21, 28, and 57. The accuseds Nos. 26 and 50, not having been engaged personally in any of the worst excesses, the Court would make a representation to Government for leniency being shown them. Their Lordships did not think there was evidence to support the idea that there was a wide-spread conspiracy against the Government in the Broach District. The Court thought there was a fanatical assembly, in the actions, gestures and cries of which there was enough to suggest something unusual, but which not having been watched properly by the police in the beginning, led to the riot. Their Lordships thought it did not go deeper on the part of the general body, whatever might have been the aspirations and intentions of Lakha Bhagat or the *Matta*. After the attack upon Mr. Prescott, there was certainly enough in the assembly to make it an unlawful assembly; and every one who remained in it or joined in it after the police had commanded them to disperse became a member of it, and must be held to have aided and abetted the commission of murder. Except in the case of the twenty accused, who were acquitted, and the two whose cases would be recommended to Government for mercy, [illegible] firmed.

HIGH COURT.—MAY 4.

◆

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

GOVINDJEE KOORJEE *vs.* WULLUBDAS WALJEE.

MR. LANG, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishankar and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff, and said the suit was to recover Rs. 3,829 from the defendant, who was the secretary, treasurer and manager of the funds of the Halai Bhattia caste. This sum had been deposited by Koorjee Dosa, the plaintiff's father, with Lukhmidas Khimjee, while he was occupying the post now held by the defendant. There were two parties among the Halai Bhattias, one of which, headed by Lukhmidas Khimjee, was in favour of reform, and the other was against it. In consequence of disputes going on in the caste, Lukhmidas resigned his post of secretary, treasurer, and manager, and he was succeeded in his place by the defendant. Now, the plaintiff, as the son and heir of his father, who was dead, demanded back the money deposited by his father with Lukhmidas Khimjee, in his capacity as secretary of the mahajan. The plaintiff's father had deposited the money in consequence of his friendship with Lukhmidas Khimjee, and when the defendant was appointed in his place, the plaintiff, not having the same confidence in him, which he had in his predecessor Lukhmidas, wished to withdraw the sum. The defendant insisted upon the production of letters of administration before he would return the plaintiff's money, but counsel argued that it was not necessary for the surviving member of a Hindoo family to produce a certificate of heirship in order to be entitled to recover his father's money. The defendant had raised this vexatious defence, probably thinking that the claim made in this suit was a slight upon him.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs Thakordas, Dhurumsey and Cama, represented the defendant. Commenting upon the evidence tendered on behalf of the plaintiff, the learned counsel said that however bitter the feelings which evidently animated Lukhmidas Khimjee, they were not shared by his client. It wold have been exceedingly indiscreet and imprudent on the defendant's part to take any other action than that which he had pursued, as the secretary and treasurer of the caste. It was a perfect delusion to suppose that the defendant had acted from malicious motives. The defendant bore no grudge whatever against Koorjee Dossa, the plaintiff's father, and he knew nothing whatever about him, his business or his family. The evidence showed conclusively that upon the defendant taking up the reins of Government of his caste, he at once applied himself to get rid of the liabilities incurred by his predecessor, and his first step to that end was to publish an advertisement calling upon all who had deposited their money with the Mahajun to come forward and recover their money after establishing their claims. Every single depositor had been returned his money, with the exception of the plaintiff, who was bound to give a proper and valid discharge to the defendant, before he could recover his money.

The defendant was then examined by Mr. Macpherson with the object of showing that he was not actuated by any malicious motives when he called upon the plaintiff to give him a proper discharge, before handing him his father's money.

Mr. Lang, replying on the defendant's case, submitted that the refusal to pay the money had been most vexatious. It did not appear that the defendant ever had any reasonable doubt as to the person entitled to the money.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said that if the defendant had meant to raise any difficulty in the way of the depositors getting their money he would not have given them any notice whatever. The evidence did not show that that the defendant had either wilfully or vexatiously refused to return the plaintiff's money. It being now established that the plaintiff, who was the only son of his father, was entitled to the money, the Court decreed the payment of the amount to him, less the taxed costs of the defendant.

(Before the Hon. Mr Justice FARRAN.)

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

A RULE *nisi*, with an interim injunction, was granted by the Bombay High Court, on the 8th March, on an application made on behalf of Premchand Roychand, restraining the Elictric Light and Power Company from selling their property. Mr Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Ardesheer and Hormusjee, appeared yesterday before Mr. Justice Farran, on behalf of the plaintiff, Premchand Roychand, in support of the rule; and the Hon. Mr Latham, Advocate General, instructed by Messrs. Winter and Burder, appeared for the Company to show cause against the rule. The Company is in liquidation, and it was stated that the plaintiff had agreed to purchase the property for a lakh and a half. A balance of Rs 68,000 had yet to be paid to the company, who had threatened to sell off their property if the money was not paid within a certain period. His Lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, discharged the rule with costs.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

LICENSES FOR THE SALE OF LIQUOR.

◆

THE following Resolution regarding a new scale of fees for hotel and refreshment room licenses and wholesale shop licenses in connection with Abkari Department has been issued:—

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 29th April 1886.

Letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No. 1710, dated 2nd April 1886—Submitting for approval revised abkari licenses to be adopted in the Town and Island of Bombay from the 1st August 1886 together with drafts of notifications for amending the existing rules regarding the retail sale and transport of country liquor; proposing the following scale of fees for licenses for hotels and refreshment-rooms, wholesale shops and permanent and temporary refreshment stalls:—

Hotel and Refreshment Room Licenses.

1st Class	Rs.	600
2nd "	"	500
3rd "	"	400

Wholesale Shop Licenses.

1st Class	Rs.	1,000
2nd "	"	800
3rd "	"	600
4th "	"	500
5th "	"	400
6th "	"	300
7th "	"	200
8th "	"	100
Permanent refreshment stalls	"	100
Temporary " "	"	2 per diem;

stating that he has inserted in license No. XIV. for the *retail sale* of foreign imported liquors and spirit of Indian manufacture subjected to duty at the tariff rate an additional clause requiring the licensee to keep a complete Sikes' hydrometer in his shop; representing (paragraph 5) with reference to the orders passed by Government for the abolition from 1st August 1886 of the system of selling licensee for the retail sale of foreign liquors, country spirit and toddy, that he has already stated in paragraph 6 of his report No. 7955, dated 7th December 1885, that the prices now realised for the different licenses do not, by any means, represent their proper values, and has suggested that at the commencement at any rate all licenses ought to be sold by auction, that (paragraph 6) Government desire to abolish the auction system in the interests of those license-holders who had acquired a sort of permanent tenancy, and that he thinks it to be but fair that the old tenants now ousted should be afforded an opportunity of reacquiring permanetly their lost means of livelihood by once more and finally putting the licenses to auction; proposing (paragraph 7) certain modifications in the number and classification of liquor shops in Bombay recommending (paragraph 9) that the Collector should at once rearrange the liquor shops according to the sanctioned number and classification and should prepare a statement showing the number of shops, each kind to be licensed in each section of the town, that an auction sale be held in the last week of May or early in June next for the sale of shop licenses, that the license be put up to auction at the following upset prices:—

		Upset price for each.
50 licenses for retailing foreign spirit and like Indian liquors—		
10 for shops to be kept open up to 11 p.m	Rs.	500
40 for shops to be kept open up to 9 p.m	"	400
225 licenses for retail sale of country liquor of all kinds—		
40 shops to be kept open up to 11 p.m	"	900
185 shops to be kept open up to 9 p.m	"	700
75 licenses for retailing mowra spirit only	"	500
50 licenses for retailing toddy spirit only	"	500
100 licenses for retailing toddy only	"	50

that each license be tenable during the good behaviour of the licensee for three years from 1st August 1886, at the expiration of whch period and of every succeeding year the holder of the license shall have the option (unless Government should otherwise direct generally or in any special case) of renewing the license for the next succeeding year on the terms to be settled by the Collector, and that toddy-hawking licenses tenable for one year be issued to approved applicants to the number of 25 in all on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 per licenses; stating (paragraph 11) that he has provided that the tree-tax of Rs. 10 for cocoanut and brab trees shall be payable in ten monthly instalments of Rs. 1 each, instead of in twelve monthly instalments of Rs. 0-13 4 each, accompanied by a deposit of two months' tax to be made in addition to the first instalment as approved by Government; and adding (paragraph 14) that it will now be generally notified that the Distillery at Girinj is open to all who wish to manufacture toddy spirit for export to Bombay, and that he is in correspondent with the Collector of Thana for the selection of a suitable site in the Salsette Taluka for the establishment of a similar distillery. Further letter from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No. 1885, dated 9th April 1886.

RESOLUTION.—The proposed scale of fees for hotel and refreshment-room licenses, whole-sale shop stall licenses is approved.

2. The insertion is sanctioned or the proposed clause in the form of license for the sale of foreign imported liquors and spirit of India manufacture liable to duty at tariff rates, requiring the licensee to keep in his shop a Sikes' hydrometer with the requisite accompaniments.

3. In paragraphs 5—9 of his letter, the Commissioner recommends that the order of Government directing the discontinuance of the sale by auction of shop licenses should not come into effect from the year commencing August 1st next, but that there should be one more general sale by auction of shop licenses, after which their should be no more such sales. The adoption of this course the Commissioner contends would for various reasons be beneficial both to the original license holders and to Government. He also points out that the number of shops at present existing and their classification are not in accordance with the number and classification as sanctioned by Government. The following table shows the sanctioned and the existing number of shops of each kind:—

	Sanctioned No.	Present No.
Shops for retail sale of foreign liquor	50	50
Shops for sale of country liquor of all kinds	225	260
Shops for sale of mowra spirit only	75	40
Shops for sale of toddy spirit only	50	15
Shops for sale of toddy only	100	74
Toddy hawking licenses	25	13

A re-adjustment of existing shops is therefore requisite and this alone would make the price paid for the present shops an erroneous test by which to fix there future value. This circumstance combined with the facts that a shop license extending over a period of twelve months only as at present and then put up again to public competition must necessarily be of materially less value than a license for three years and renewable without any public auction at the expiration of that term, and that the only practical means of ascertaining what a license held under the latter conditions will fetch and is really worth is by selling by auction now the licenses according to the new system, render desirable in the opinion of the Governor in Council the adoption of the course recommended by the Commissioner.

4. The Governor in Council is therefore pleased to direct that as the only satisfactory way of ascertaining the worth of shop licenses under the new system to be introduced, and the comparative value of the advantages of position of the various shops the licenses from August 1st next should be sold by auction, this being the last of the general auction sales. The licenses should be sold for three years and should be renewable for further periods of three years each on the expiration of the first term at prices to be fixed by the Collector as provided in paragraph 11 of Government Resolution No. 2124 of March 17th last. This will secure to the license-holders a material and appreciable fixity of tenure and will save them the anxiety to which they are now subjected by reason of the fact that the licenses are put up to auction annually. It will of course be understood that misconduct on the part of the licensee will, as provided in his license, render him liable to penalties, and may involve the cancellation of his license. The number of licenses to hawk toddy should be fixed at 50 tenable for twelve months. With the modifications noted above the Commissioner's proposals as set forth in paragraph 9 of his letter are consequently sanctioned. The fullest notice should be given to all parties concerned, and the trade generally of the date of the auction sales and of the conditions on which the licenses are to be sold.

5. The Governor in Council observes that in paragraph 3 of his letter the Commissioner proposes to allow only mowra spirit to be removed from one shop to another under a annual permit. This limitation however of the privilege conceded by paragraph 13 of Government Resolution No. 2124 was not contemplated by Government or warranted by the terms of that Resolution, and as the reasons assigned do not appear sufficient to justify the restriction suggested the Governor in Council is not prepared to assent to this proposal.

6. It does not appear to Government to be advisable to adopt the Commissioner's recommendation in paragraph 12 of his letter that instead of charging one uniform fee of Rs. 10 to licensed tree-tappers for permission to sell toddy at the tree-foot, a fee equivalent to 4 per cent. of the tree tax payable by the rendor should be levied. This arrangement would present itself as an enhancement of the tree tax which as now fixed will be Rs. 10 per cocoanut or brab plam, and Rs. 5 for each date palm, and in itself seems undesirable. The uniform lisense fee merely represents a contribution towards the cost of the maintenance of the protective establishment, the members of which must know over what persons they are required to exercise supervision as being sellers of raw toddy, and is similar to the fee levied from hawkers and for permission to appoint managers of shops.

7. The proposals contained in paragraph 11 of Mr. Moore's letter are approved.

8. The issue of the notification referred to in paragraph 14 of the Commissioner's letter concerning the Girinj distillery appears expedient. A further report on the subject of the establishment of a distillery in the Salsette Taluka similar to that at Girinj will be awaited. It is noticed that the Commissioner contemplates the importation of toddy spirit into Bombay from only the Salsette and Bassein talukas of the Thana District, thus limiting the application of paragraph 6 of Government Resolution No. 2124, which was intended to apply to the whole Presidency. The Governor in Council entertains no objection to effect being gradually given to the instructions contained in that paragraph and accordingly directs that until further orders toddy spirit should be allowed to be imported into Bombay only from the Bassein and Salsette talukas, or from any other place in the Thana Collectorate, where a distillery may be established. Should, however, a large demand for imported toddy spirit arise hereafter in Bombay, imports may, with due precautions and under the same istillery system, be allowed from the Panvell and Vlibag talukas of the Kolaba District.

9. Subject to orders contained in the preceding paragraphs the modifications in the various forms of licenses recommended in paragraphs 3, 4 and 10 of the Commissioner's letter are approved.

10. Government notifications, No. 8133, dated October 15th, 1884 and No. 2553, dated March 25th, 1885, in so far as it relates to the City of Bombay, should be cancelled as proposed, and Government Notification No. 10173, dated December 24th, 1884 should be amended as suggested

11. The draft forms of licenses and notifications should, before issue or publication, be revised by the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.

JOHN NUGENT.
Secretary to Government.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH APRIL.

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THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Malva, Captain G. W Atkinson arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning with the overland mails of the 16th April. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mrs Warter and infant
Brigr-Maj Wellington Gray
Mr H Johnston
Mr and Mrs Rohde
Lieut G J Browne
Lieut C A Osborne
Mrs Millard and 2 infants
Mr Down
Mrs Foxon and infant
M-jor G B Martin
Mr H Dawney

FROM SUEZ.—Mr A Clayton

FROM PORT SAID.—Mr R A Oram

FROM VENICE.

Lady St John
Mr G B Simpson

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr L Theophile
Mr Gregson
Capt E B Nixon
Mr A B Mainwaring
Capt Turner

FROM ADEN.

Capt and Mrs Frith, RA
Mr Winterbottom

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

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(FROM 10th TO 16th APRIL, INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen left Windsor on Saturday for Osborne.

A Cabinet Council was held on Friday, at which all the Ministers were present. Another Council was held on Wednesday.

In the House of Lords, on Friday, the Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal Bill was read a second time after an expression of regret from Lord Cranbrook that the beneficial operation of the Acts should be stayed. The Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill was read a second time. Earl Spencer took occasion to pay a tribute to the memory of the late Mr. W. E. Forster, which was concurred in by Lords Iddesleigh and Cowper. On Monday the Labourers (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill was read a second time. On Tuesday Lord Rosebery, in answer to Lord Salisbury, said the Government had received information that Prince Alexander had deferred to the view of the European Powers, although still retaining objections to the limitation of his appointment as Governor of Eastern Roumelia. Last night the business was not important, and the sitting was of brief duration.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, the debate on Mr. Gladstone's Irish proposals was resumed by Mr. Chamberlain, who objected to the scheme, and explained the reasons of his resigning office. Mr. Healy ridiculed the objections to Home Rule, and Mr. W. S. Allen and Sir J. Lubbock spoke in disapproval of the scheme. Lord Hartington objected to the proposals, and contended that Parliament ought not to deal with the subject until the nation had been consulted upon it. Mr. John Morley maintained that the proposed measures would not involve any danger to the unity of the Empire, and either the wishes of the Irish people must be conceded or a most stringent system of coercion must be adopted. On Monday the adjourned debate was resumed by Lord R. Churchill, who was followed by the Attorney-General and other speakers, and it was again adjourned. On Tuesday the debate was resumed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was followed by Mr. Goschen, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, and other speakers; and Mr. Gladstone concluded the debate, defending the Bill against the objections that had been raised, but guarding himself against any supposed intention of disregarding reasonable suggestions. The first reading was then agreed to, and the second reading has been fixed for May 10. On Wednesday Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill for the compulsory cultivation of waste lands was withdrawn after debate. Last night the Speaker read a letter from Sir Erskine May resigning his office as Chief Clerk of the House on account of impaired health. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then made the annual [illegible] important reductions in the receipts for excise and, on the whole there would be an estimated deficiency for 1886-7 of £544,000, which he proposed to meet out of the sinking fund of the National Debt, and thus to provide a surplus of £274,000. The income-tax would remain at its present figure, and the tax on domestic brewing in cottages would be remitted. There was the usual discussive conversation, and finally a formal vote was taken.

The text of Mr. Gladstone's Bill for the future government of Ireland was published yesterday.

A great meeting in opposition to any weakening of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland was held on Wednesday at Her Majesty's Theatre. Earl Cowper presided, and the speakers were Lords Hartington and Salisbury, Mr. Rylands, M. P, Mr. Goshen, M. P., the Earl of Fife, and Mr. Plunket, M. P.

Lord Ashbourne and Lord R. Churchill spoke on Wednesday on the Irish question at a dinner of the Beconsfield Club.

The Conservative candidates, Lord Elcho and Mr. Dalrymple, were elected at Ipswich by small majorities over Sir H. Davey, Solicitor-General, and Lord F. Hervey.

Mr. Heneage, M.P., has resigned office as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth succeeds Mr Heneage as Chancellor of the Duchy. Mr. Bickersteth, M.P., has resigned his office as unpaid Secretary to Lord Kimberley.

Lord Kenmare (Lord Chamberlain), Lord Suffield (Master of the Buckhounds), and Lord Morley, First Commissioner of Works, have also resigned.

The Earl of Elgin has appointed First Commissioner of Works.

Mr. S. Howard, M. P., is appointed Under-Secretary for India in place of Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth; and Mr. Borlase, M. P., becomes Secretary to the Local Government Board in place of Mr. Jesse Collings.

The Judges have reported that Mr. Durant, the sitting member for Stepney, had a majority of ten votes, and declared his election valid, but they ordered that each party to the petition should pay his own costs.

The four persons charged with uttering seditious language at the Trafalgar-square meeting in February last were acquitted, the jury adding that the language of Burns and Champion was highly inflammatory, but that the evidence did not warrant a finding of seditious intention.

The trial of Mrs. Bartlett and the Rev. G. Dyson on a charge of poisoning the husband of the female prisoner began at the Central Criminal Court on Monday. The Attorney-General withdrew the indictment against Mr. Dyson and intimated that he would be examined as a witness. The case is not concluded.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, formerly known as Lord Ashley, M. P. for Hull, committed suicide on Tuesday while riding in a cab in London. The coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of temporary insanity.

OBITUARY.—The Earl of Shaftesbury; Sir W. G. Johnson, late M.P. and Mayor for Belfast; General John Turner, C.B.; W. Needham, J.P. and D. L. for Derby; Lieut-Col. J. C. Salkeld, Ben. Ret.; Major-Gen. W. Gray, Bom. Ret.; Lady Monkswell; Lady Elizabeth Thackeray.

PRINCE ALEXANDER, having deferred to the wishes of the European Powers, has accepted the appointment of Governor of Eastern Roumelia, reserving his objections to the limitation of the term of five years.

The Porte has addressed a circular to the Great Powers, urging them to induce Greece to abandon her threatening attitude, which was a menace to the general tranquillity of Europe.

The Greek Chamber on Saturday, after a seven days' debate, passed a vote of confidence in the Government by 129 votes against 83.

The Upper Chamber of the Prussian Diet on Tuesday approved by a large majority the modifications of the May Laws, which were not objected to by Prince Bismarck, who declared his anxiety to conciliate the Vatican without endangering the State.

The Crown Prince is suffering from an attack of measles, a disease which is epidemic just now in Berlin.

It is reported in St. Petersburg that a Nihilist conspiracy directed against the life of the Emperor has been discovered at a place near Novo-Tcherkask, the capital of the Don Cossack country, to which the Czar was expected to make a visit.

Further strikes have broken out in the Charleroi mining district, but violence has not been resorted to. The Socialist agitation, however, is being actively carried on in Brussels and other towns.

Official announcement has been made at Cairo that the investigations made on the Red Sea coast have proved the existence of oil deposits of sufficient quantity and quality to prove valuable in working.

A telegram from Alexandria states that there is reason to believe that an emissary from the Soudan Arabs is on his way to Cairo with proposals for peace.

It is affirmed from Maruchak that the work of Afghan frontier delimitation has been suspended on the last month, and there is no apparent prospect of early resumption, the Russian Commissioner awaiting instructions from his Government.

A voilent torando has caused much loss of life and great destructon of property in the State of Minnesota.

Cholera has appeared at Brindisi, and during the last ten days there have been 72 cases and 15 deaths.

THE ENGLISH BUDGET.

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SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT introduced his Budget in the House of Commons on April 15th. Commencing with a review of the financial year 1885-6, he stated the Budget estimate at £90,790,000, and the actual Exchequer receipts at £89,581,000, the estimated and actual amounts of expenditure being respectively £93,617,171 and £92,223,844. The principal reductions, he said, had been £723,000 on the Army, £49,000 on the Customs and Inland Revenue, and £60,000 on the Post Office; while on the Navy there had been an increased expenditure of £274,000. The actual deficit was £2,642,543, or less by £184,628 than Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had estimated; and upon the past two years there had been a deficit of £3,629,316. The Customs receipts were £19,706,000; and, in connection with this part of his subject, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that there was a diminution of £46,000 on dried fruits, of £58,000 on foreign spirits, of £77,000 on wine—"a constantly-falling revenue"—and of £206,000 on tea; whereas tobacco yielded £84,000 more than the estimate. Turning next to the Excise, the estimated receipts from which were £26,600,000 in 1884-5, he stated that the actual receipts were only £25,460,000, a decline mainly attributable to alcoholic drinks, which were below the estimates of 1885-6 by £790,000, and below the receipts of 1884-5 by £1,000,000. The railway duty, too, was £51,000 below the estimate. The yield from Probate Duty had been £4,070,000—the largest amount ever recorded from this duty, a fact from which Sir William Harcourt drew a happy omen—against an estimate of £3,950,000; while the Legacy and Succession Duty, estimated at £3,100,000, had yielded £3,330,000. The Income Tax receipts, estimated at £15,400,000, fell short of the amount by £240,000, a fact which he put down to "retardation of collection;" the Post Office and Telegraphs were £170,000 in excess of the estimate, but miscellaneous items showed a decrease of £191,000. After alluding to the variations on the expenditure, he passed in review the progress of the national finances since 1875-6, and gave some statistics as to the consumption of drink, calculated on the basis of population. There had unquestionably been a great improvement in the temperance habits of the people, but weighingi ncrease in one quarter against diminution in another, the general result was much the same as ten years ago.

Turning from the past to the future, the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated the expenditure for the coming year at £90,428,599, or £1,795,000 less than last year; the chief items being £30,639,917 for the charges on the Consolidated Fund, £18,232,200 for the Army, £12,995,000 for the Navy, and £18,000,000 for the Civil Service The estimated revenue he put down at £89,885,000—or £303,699 in excess of the receipts of 1885-86—made up, *inter alia*, of Customs, £19,710,000; Excise, £25,710,000; Stamps, £11,365,000; and Property and Income Tax, £15,755,000, showing a total produce from taxation of £75,450,000. In these estimates increases were anticipated from the beer, spirit, and tobacco duties, and from the Income tax—£600,000—principally owing to arrears, while he looked for a decreas ein the death duties. Proceeding, then, to balance revenue and expenditure, the Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived at a deficit of £543,599, "which," he said, amid general expressions of assent, "is not satisfactory in a time of peace with the Income tax at 8d." The House listened with renewed attention when he proceeded to apply himself to what he described as "the interesting question" of how the deficit was to be met. "In ordinary times" it would be met by increased taxation, but Sir Willam Harcourt was fain to confess that he knew of no class ready to bear an increased burden now. Discussing the possibility of having recourse to indirect taxation, he maintained that the late Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) had recently struck a "fatal blow" at that means of meeting the case, and then he enunciated the proposition, that as taxation could not be increased, some deduction must be made from the fund—at present £7,000,000—appropriated to the reduction of the debt. From that fund he would be obliged to take £800,000 to meet the deficit and provide a small balance, but he did not propose to touch the machinery of the Terminable Annuities. His deficit was thus converted into a balance to the good of £274,000, with which small sum, of course, he could not hope to remit any taxation except by way of dealing with small license at present paid by cottage brewers. Summed up, the case stood thus:—Estimated expenditure, £89,610,321; estimated revenue, £891,869,042, leaving a surplus of £258,721. The Chancellor's concluding words were pitched in a tone of solemnity, and savoured faintly of epigram. The English, he observed, are not a thirfty people. They are generous. They are living too fast. A warning had come from the other side of the Channel. We must take it to heart. The increase in the French Budget had arisen from foreign expeditions and extension of dominion, which, in turn had led to debt and enormous taxation. At present we were paying our way and paying off debt as well, but he earnestly called upon the House to resist these demands which came from every side for increased expenditure. The Budget might be commonplace, but he claimed that it was a common-sense one, and he finished by counselling patience, prudence, and [illegible] and three-quarters in its delivery.

THE SUICIDE OF LORD SHAFTESBURY.

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LORD SHAFTESBURY committed suicide in London on Tuesday afternoon, 13th April, by shooting himself with a revolver in a cab. He engaged a cab in the upper part of Regent-street shortly after four o'clock, and directed the cabman to drive down the street. The driver did so, and on reaching the lower end of the street was told by the Earl to return. The man did so, and when the upper end of the street was reached, his lordship again directed the cab to be turned round. This was done several times, and when the cab was near Oxford-street, about half-past four o'clok, the driver heard a shot. He jumped down, the Earl, who was unknown to him, said, "It's all right, cabmn; drive on." The man replied, "Yes, I know it's all right; but what is this?" pointing to a bullet hole in the front part of the cab, near the glass panel on the left side, and adding, "but I value my life too much to drive on." He was, however, about to mount the box again when a second report was heard, and this time the Earl had shot himself in the left temple. A policeman, who had heard the first report, came up and told the cabman to drive to the Middlesex Hospital. A crowd gathered round the vehicle; but the Earl was not recognized until the hospital was reached a few minutes afterwards. There the policeman and the driver of the cab carried Lord Shaftesbury, who was still alive, into the in-patients' ward, and summoned the assistance of the house surgeon, Dr. Bartlett; but Lord Shaftesbury was just breathing his last; the bullet having penetrated his brain. An intimation of the occurrence was sent to his lordship's friends, and in a short time the Countess of Shaftesbury arrived. The weapon used was a six-chambered revolver. The position of the first shot indicated that it had been fired accidentally; but the situation of the fatal wound showed that it was fired with very deliberate intent. The body was removed to the mortuary of the hospital. An eye-witness of the occurrence says:—"I was passing up Regent-street towards the Polytechnic, as nearly as I can judge about 4-15, when I saw a four-wheeled cab, which had been going very slowly, pull up suddenly. The cabman got down, and I noticed that the side of the cab was torn as if by a pistol-shot. The occupant of the cab called out 'Go on cabby, I will give you £5 not to make a noise about this.' I went up and said to a bystander on the other side of the cab, 'Get hold of his pistol; take it away from him.' At that moment some one said there was a policeman coming. I then saw the man in the cab raise his arm suddenly. I heard the report of a pistol, and I saw his head drop on his shoulder as if he was shot dead." The inquest was held on Thursday. Evidence was given to the effect that during the past three months Lord Shaftesbury had been in a very depressed condition. He was, in fact, suffering from melancholia, and had expressed a wish that his life was ended. He was watched by his butler, who followed him when he went out. On the day of his death, however, the butler lost sight of him. His lordship went to a gun-maker's and examined a pistol. While the shopkeeper was engaged with another customer he went out of the shop, leaving money for some cartridges, which he took away with him. He next appeared in the cab in which he shot himself. The police-constable who removed the deceased to the hospital produced a scrap of paper found on the deceased on which was written in almost illegible characters: "I cannot live any longer. Forgive me, please. Bless you, dear Harriet (Lady Shaftesbury); you are too good to me." The jury returned a verdict of Suicide while of unsound mind.

CONDENSED MILK.—The Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company advise, under date 20th current, a reduction in price, and are now quoting their Swiss Milk at 17s. 6d. per case of four dozen F. O. B. This Company certainly seem determined to maintain the leading position they have so long held in the market, not only by their mode of guarantee—a course which we cannot too highly commend as one calculated to give confidence to every buyer and user of their brand—but also in the matter of price. The guarantee is in the following terms:—"Should any of our goods be found, on arrival at a foreign port, not to be in sound condition, such fact must be reported to us and marks and numbers of the respective cases given. It should be stated in what particular the goods appear defective; we will then meet any reasonable complaint fairly, and arrange for the return or the disposal of the goods" with the proviso that, "In no instance will any claim be allowed or entertained where goods are not at our disposal or have been sold, as unmerchantable, by auction or otherwise. Condensed milk gradually thickens with age; this is a matter entirely beyond the control of the manufacturer. Difference in thickness is no evidence of variations in manufacture; its quality in any case is the same, provided the milk is sound. We guarantee only the *sound* condition of our milk." It would be a great satisfaction to dealers abroad were other perishable goods sold under a somewhat similar warranty, and such a course would, we believe, tend as much to benefit the manufacturer as to make the foreign and colonial buyer feel a perfect confidence in dealing in a brand.—*Australian Trading World.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 4.

RATES of discount in London remain unaltered, and Consols are still quoted at 100⅞. Indian Securities, however, show a general decline. With Bar Silver 1-16d. lower at 45 15-16d. per oz., Rupee Paper has given way ⅛, while the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan, adversely affected by the new 6 million loan announced yesterday, has given way ½ to 101¼.

Respecting General Produce nothing new is reported.

Cotton is still firm, and in Liverpool yesterday the sales reached the exceptional total of 15,000 bales. In ready Cotton, an advance of 1-16d. is quoted in Mid-Uplands, which now stand at 5 3-16d., and for Americans to arrive Reuter's quotations show an improvement of 1-64d. to 1-32d. Arrival prices for Surats are :—

Good Omra, F.G. F., clause, March-April shipt.	Canal..	3¾d
Fully Good Dhollera, G. clause, April-May	,,	..4 13-32d
Fine Broach, F. G.	,, ,,	..4 27-32d

With the exception of Dhollera, which would just about cover at to-day's rates here, these prices show a loss of ⅛d. to 5-32d. per lb. on Bombay currencies.

From New York no change in values is advised, and the following is the comparison of the receipts at the ports to date :—

	1886.	1885.	1884.
Two days' Receipts ..	7,000	1,000	3,700
Three days' do.	11,000	2,300	6,400
Total since 1st Sept. ...	4,994,000	4,644,300	4,715,000

The tone of the Cotton market here to-day has been very firm, almost strong in fact, but at the same time there is not a very large amount of new business doing. Settlements of former contracts are numerous, which in one way may be said to represent business, but sellers show great caution about contracting forward, preferring to accept slightly lower prices ready. Fine Broach is now quoted at Rs. 208, while Fine Bhownuggers are at Rs. 194, subject to approval, Rs. 198 for contract.

WHEAT is quiet, and if changed at all, the term easier to buy. Nominally, however, we would still quote yesterday's rates.

SEEDS show no change.

FREIGHTS keep pretty steady, and we hear the steamer Harrogate has fixed for Dunkirk, May-June loading, at 20s. Current ready rates are :—

		Cotton.	Wheat.
Liverpool...........	Ready	21s. 3d.	17s. 6d.
London............	,,	20s.	
Open Charter	,,	20s.	
Havre	,,	20s. to 21s. 3d.	
Dunkirk	,,	20s. to 21s. 3d.	
Antwerp	,,	2 s. to 21s. 3d.	
Genoa	,,	28s. 9d. to 2s.	
Trieste-Venice ...	,,	28s. 9d. to 32s. 6d. to 2s.	

In Exchange we have had another very irregular day. To begin with, Credits were quoted at 1s. 5⅞d., but during the forenoon, business was said to have been done at 1s. 5 11-16d. and in Francs at 1·86. The Calcutta advices coming steadier, however, at 1-16d. above our level, a slightly firmer tone became apparent during the afternoon, and we close to a recovery of 1-32d. from the lowest point, the following being ready rates :—

Bank Bills on demand....	1s. 5 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5½d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 5 19-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,, ...	1s. 5 23-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,, ...	1·86½.	,,

At the moment a pause seems to have taken place in the decline, and we should not be surprised to see rates recover slightly, but operators will probably await the result of to-morrow's biddings for Council drafts before committing themselves to any definite line of policy. It is just possible Government may afford an inkling of their intention regarding the Council drawings in event of the 6 million loan being all taken up, but here the idea seems to be that the drawings notified for the financial year already discounted the loan.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady at previous rates, say Rs. 97⅝ for Fours, and Rs. 101⅛ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES are quiet, but in the case of Spinning and Weaving Mills the turn in favor of holders.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2½ p.ct.	717½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank..........	10,000	100	1	6 do.	139
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£66
National Bank of India..............	37,324	250		5 pct.	120

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	435
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	..	109
Alfred Manf'g. Co. ..	1,000	500	500	...	325
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld. ..	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	730
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	490xd
Bhownuggur Mills ..	9,000	100	100	...	3¼
Bo.Cotton Mf'g Co.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	465
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	975
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld....	2,750	200	200	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs 25	785xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695xd
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	665
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	..	665
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	925
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	42½
Dhun Mills..........	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,075
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	690
Framji Petit Mfg. Co,	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	650
Gordon Mills	2,000	50	50	..	65
Hindustan Mills......	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	875
Hingunghat Mill Co..	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	700
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	50	Rs. 25	960xd
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 46	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 45	1,140
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co. ..	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 25	1,125
Khandeish...........	750	1,000	1,000	...	980
Khatao Mackunjee ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	920
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	151
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 125	2,690xd
[illegible]	650	1,000	1,000	..	600
Manockjee Petit's...	4,050	1,000	1,000	..	1,237½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	175
Morarjee Goculdas .	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
National Spinning....	600	1,000	1,000	..	575
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.........	1,000	1,000	100	...	100
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		600
New Great Eastern ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	900
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	512½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	25	250	..	200
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	12½
Queen Spinning.......	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	930
Ripon..................	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	880
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000		1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,390
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000		750
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	420
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	260
Victoria Mills........	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	775
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co...........	770	1,000	1,000	..	780

MISCELLANEOUS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	190
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 18	150
Bapty Co., Ld.........	2,625	200	165	Rs. 20	167
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	73
Do, New issue..	500		37½	10 2-3p.c	55
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld. ..		500	100	6 p.c.	110
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	685xd
Bombay Saw Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	–	240
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	110xd
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	3,025
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	[illegible]
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	950
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	102
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	–	33
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	...	113
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	14
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	12½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	..	...
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld. ..	500	500	200	36 p. s.	300
Kemp & Co. Ld.......	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	333
Marcks & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	80	...	85
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	3½	40
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	98
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	6,000	200	50	5 & 7½	92
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	2
Pearse and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	88
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 16	312½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,675
Phillips & Co., Ld. ..	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	78
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	50	..	70
Soundy & Co., Ld.....	1,500	10	10	..	80
Telephone Co., Ld....	19,200	25	2	Re. 1	11
Treacher & Co., Ld...	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,165
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	200
Western India Flour Mills	[illegible]	125	100	12 p.ct	125
M.M. Mody & Co....	2,000	200	200	...	210

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,115
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	200
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs. 45	[illegible]
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,025
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	255
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	490xd
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	..	185
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	650
Dhollera P. & G. Co. ..	500	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co. .	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,320
Fort Press Co.........	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	2,125
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	450	Rs. 40	390
Manmar Manfg. Co ..	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	220
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	97½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	422½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	560
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	..	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	120
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	490
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	600
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	51[illegible]
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	660

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	£100	--	--	£144
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	–	£100	–	–	£151

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Recta, 1,912 tons, Captain Grate, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Canal, with a general cargo.

THE s. s. Scaw Fell, 1,439 tons, Captain J. Stanhope, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (3rd April), with a cargo of 2,446 tons coal. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE s. s. Westbourne, 1,227 tons, Captain R. Bermington, arrived in harbour yesterday from Beypore (1st May), in ballast. She is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s. s. Clan Murray, 1,372 tons, Captain E. Worfolk, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Shannon, and Mrs. Bright and 4 children.

THE s. s. Burmah, 675 tons, Captain O. R. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (1st May), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Dr. Bartholomuez, Mr. D. Apostoledes,

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

4TH MAY.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S S Ravenna ...	2038	Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
,, Inchgarvie..	1728	Sanders	M	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Eden Hall..	2053	Macdougall	L	E. Bates & Co.
,, Mameluke..	1752	A. Newey	E	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Beresford ..	1414	W. Howell......	...	......
,, Rialto	1709	F. Kerr	..	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Hornhead ..	1617	Thompson	..	Heyn & Co.
,, Kashgar....	..	....	..	....
,, Clan Forbes	1590	Tait	...	Finlay, Muir & Co.
,, Amana	2131	J. C. Main	..	Killick, Nixon & Co.
,, Victoria.....	2207	W. Russell......	...	W & A Graham.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
4	Scaw Fell (s)..	Stanhope ..	Liverpool, April 3.
	Westbourne (s) ..	Bermington	Beypore, May 1.
	Marwa (s) ..	Atkinson	London, April 7.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
4	Recta (s)...........	Grate	Marseilles.
	Clan Murray (s) ..	Worfolk	Dunkirk.
	Java (s)	Skinner	Kurrachee.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Deepdale, for Amsterdam.
,, Akaba, for Marseilles.
,, Pachumba, for Kurrachee.
,, Bhownuggur, for Bhownuggur.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 3rd May 1886.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·746
Temperature of the Air	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·5
Dew Point	74·7
Relative humidity of Air	·718
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10).	1·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	90·4
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.) ...	80·0
General Directions of Wind* ..	NW, NNW, NNE, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	247

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 4..

Martin, Major, Ms R A, to join Battery, from England.

Osborne, Lt, Punjab 6th Dr Gds, to join Regt, from England.

Turner, Capt, Bl R E, from leave, from England.

Mainwaring, Lt, Bo 2nd R W Fus, from leave, from England.

Browne, Lt, Bl 1st Leinster, on transfer, from England.

Frith, Capt, R A, Ord Dept, on transfer, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 3.

Hume, Surg, Ms Medical Service, on medical certificate, to England.

MAY 4.

Turner, Capt, Bl R E, from leave, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By M. R. Wyer, Offg. Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, 5th May, 1886.

Troop Sergeant Major A H Still, 7th Dragoon Guards, is appointed Sergeant Instructor, Bombay Mounted Volunteer Rifle Corps, and transferred to the unattached list, with effect from the 2nd February 1886.

There will be riding school on the Sea-face for the Mounted Rifles on Saturday next, the 8th instant, at 6-30 a.m.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

OUR EYES.—Thousands of persons in the mofussil are wearing spectacles quite unsuited to their sight because they cannot consult a first-class oculist-optician. By means of my new sight test (price 2 annas) they can obtain spectacles accurately suited to their requirements without any increase of expense.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN BY APPOINTMENT TO AND UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 1, MANGOE LANE, CALCUTTA.
No. 28, MEDOWS-STREET, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a Caution to the Public, that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other Houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT ALL THE LEADING EXHIBITIONS.
LONDON "INVENTIONS EXHIBITION" 1885.
GOLD MEDAL,
WITH FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.
(THE ONLY FIRM OF THAT NAME THAT OBTAINED A GOLD MEDAL.)

FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Pianos arrives regularly at the end of every month.

Plain Square ....Rs. 792
Sympathetic Square................................ ,, 861
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs).. ,, 1,500

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of "SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE" IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano .... Rs. 35-0 per month for 21 months.
Sympathetic Square....... ,, 38-0 ,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs).. ,, 70-0 ,, ,,
Tin Lined Case.................Rs. 25 Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION, at Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
Poona: 1, East.-St. Bombay: 43, Esplanade Road,

NOW READY.

BURMA,
AFTER THE CONQUEST,
VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,
FROM
MANDALAY.
BY
GRATTAN GEARY,
FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma, After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON :
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.
BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

SASSOON INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY
BOMBAY.
FOUNDED OCTOBER 1847.

THIS Society, ESTABLISHED for the DIFFUSION of SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, and MECHANICAL KNOWLEDGE, possesses a Library containing upwards of 10,000 books, to which the best new works are being constantly added. The Reading Room is well supplied with the illustrated and other papers including the CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and PUNJAB papers, and the best Magazines are also provided for the use of Members.

SUBSCRIPTION :—Life Members, Rs. 150 ; Ordinary Members, Rs. 6 per quarter. Visitors to Bombay are allowed the use of the Reading Room on payment of Rs. 2 per month, or 8 annas per week.

A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO.,
PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received from the Crown Derby Co. a Splendid Assortment of real Porcelainware, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Vases, &c., &c.

THE GOODS ARE NOW ON VIEW
At 18, Marine-str

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

POGSON—May 1, at Matheran, resulting from the kick of a pony, Muriel Violet, the dearly loved child of Charles and Jemima Pogson, aged 4 years and 7 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

BATH—April 27, at Lucknow, Teresa Maria, the beloved wife of Charles Bath, aged 57 years, 8 months, and 3 days.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1886.

THE mail this week has brought back to India, in the person of the Rev. Gelson Gregson, a gentleman who has done good work for the army in India, and who in the course of a brief visit to England has lost no opportunity of serving the British soldier in this country. He has made temperance popular in the British army in India as it had never been before. His work has found favour with the men themselves, and the higher military authorities—the Commander-in-Chief and the Duke of Connaught included—have borne testimony both in India and in England to the utility of the work with which he has been associated. There is reason to believe that one result of Mr. Gregson's visit to England will be the establishment of a soldiers' agency in London which, *mutatis mutandis*, will do for the men in the ranks something like the service that is rendered to military officers by army agents. Mr. Gregson has discussed the subject at home with many eminent military men, and Lord Wolseley, amongst others, has expressed warm approval of the idea. Meantime, however, Mr. Gregson's chief work is that of a preacher of temperance, and the most hopeful view of things will not obscure the fact that there is a very real need for his efforts in this direction. We need not echo all the lamentations that are from time to time uttered over the intemperate British soldier, nor need much be said concerning the ever ready suggestions of methods, some ludicrous, and a few sensible, by which he is to be driven or persuaded into the paths of temperance. Were it not for the undeniable fact that drunkenness is the cause of nearly all the serious crimes that occur in the Army, this chorus of lamentation would appear a little gratuitous, for, when we take into consideration the classes from which the great majority of our recruits is obtained, and the enormous revenue derived in England from drink, it cannot be maintained that the soldier is more intemperate than his class. Besides, it must not be forgotten that when the soldier does get drunk, it is nearly always brought to notice. If the offence is committed outside barracks, he at once attracts attention from his distinguishing dress, and he is nearly certain to be picked up by a picquet or patrol; if in the barracks he is almost always a nuisance to his comrades, and the notice of the non-commissioned officers is attracted to his state. In either case he goes to the guard-room to cool his heels and come to himself in solitary confinement in the prisoners' room or in a cell for twenty-four hours at least before he is brought before his commanding officer to be "weighed off" and to have his name recorded as "another case of drunkenness in the Army." It should also be remembered that the soldier receives his pay weekly, and accordingly finds himself once a week with money in his pocket, and that he has but few objects on which to spend it, as he receives rations, clothes, and quarters from the State. Besides he has but seldom a wife and children to help him to get rid of his money, since in these days of short service he is practically debarred from the pleasures of matrimony by the regulation that lays down that all soldiers, below the rank of sergeant, must have completed seven years' service and be in possession of at least one good conduct badge in order to be eligible to have their names placed on the married roll. It is not so wonderful after all that he should show an abnormal propensity to empty the flagon with his comrades, determined like the three jolly postboys of the old song to be merry at night, and leave sobriety for the morrow. The truth seems to be that we, as a nation, are not more temperate than we ought to be, and that Tommy Atkins if no better is certainly not much worse than the average of the social stratum from which he comes. And it seems a logical deduction from this that until a general revulsion of feeling in favour of temperance sets in throughout the nation, it is vain to cherish hopes of extirpating drunkenness from the army. But notwithstanding this, it must be remembered that drunkenness in the soldier, from the point of view of bare expediency alone, is a more serious offence than drunkenness in a civilian, and although the idea of extirpating the vice altogether from the army may be chimerical, still much may be done in the way of lessening it. Work like that of Mr. Gregson and the Church of England Temperance Society cannot be too highly spoken of. With regard to Temperance Societies, however, it has been asked whether too much stress is not laid on total abstinence. In some no man is allowed to join until he has taken the pledge. While this may be necessary in the case of men who have been in the habit of drinking hard and wish to break themselves of the habit, it must be remembered that it debars men who are naturally abstemious, but who do not care to abstain altogether from joining the Society. A too rigid view of the matter may hinder rather than help the cause. The canteen, after all, is in many stations the soldier's club, the only place in which he can meet his comrades in a sociable way. That being the case the advocates of temperance must be able to put forward some strong counter-attraction before they can expect any great success. This, they are beginning to recognize, would be best furnished by a well-ordered Temperance Institute, comfortably appointed and supplied with books, games, and newspapers, where the soldier could obtain wholesome refreshments at a minimum cost. A small monthly subscription from each member would be required to defray the expenses and since the question of the sobriety of the soldier is deemed to be a vital one, it is not too much to expect that as the State sets apart a building in barracks for the sale of beer and rum it should in like manner furnish a suitable room for a Temperance Institute. As it does its share in supplying the bane, so it should do its share in supplying the antidote. The management need not be a matter of difficulty, for a solution of this part of the problem would probably be found in the formation of a committee of non-commissioned officers and men elected by the members, with an officer as treasurer, and it should be a *sine quâ non* that the Institute should be open to all men, whether teetotallers or not. Commanding officers could do much to increase the attractions and usefulness of such an Institute if they would grant permanent passes up to 10-30 or 11 p.m. to all men who have been, say six months clear of the Regimental Defaulter's Book, and if one or two officers in every corps could be induced to take an active interest in it, their assistance would be invaluable, as nothing goes further with the soldier than the encouragement and sympathy of his officers. No one would represent this as a perfect cure for the evil of intemperance in the army. The best institute in the world would do little more than diminish the temptations to drink to which a soldier is exposed so long as the canteen is the only place where he can meet his comrades in sociable intercourse after the day's work is done. But even that is saying a good deal, and the attainment of such a result is worth all the effort that Mr. Gregson and those who are working with him in the army may be able to make.

THE answer that was given, on the 13th of last month, to an interpellation to the Prussian Government upon the expediency of taking measures to relieve the existing agricultural distress is not encouraging to bi-metallists, or to Indian economists who look to bi-metallism as a mean of escape from currency difficulties. The agricultural classes in Germany have of late shown a strong desire to return to a double currency. The Indian agriculturist, they say, being able through the depreciation of silver to send an increasing quantity of wheat to Europe in return for a given amount of gold, has become a formidable competitor, and Germany is paying dearly, through a languishing agriculture, for her temerity in casting her silver currency upon the bullion market. This view of the matter has been more than once put before Prince Bismarck by the distressed farmers of the Fatherland, and there was an echo of it in Sir Auckland Colvin's last financial statement. But neither the German Chancellor nor the Prussian Minister of Finance, who may be supposed to have been his spokesman in the Diet the other day, has given any encouragement to the idea that German agriculture is to be protected against Indian competition by a recoinage of discarded silver. We regard the Prussian Finance Minister as the Chancellor's spokesman for the reason, amongst others, that he so carefully followed Prince Bismarck's manner in making his announcement to the Diet. No one who had not with diligence and sympathy studied the manner of the German Chancellor would have thought it worth while to couple a reference to the views of "English statesmen and Secretaries for India"—we are not sure by the way whom he had in view—with the remark that they were "not particularly known outside their own country." If Dr. Von Scholz were better known outside his own country there would be no need to ask if he usually speaks thus politely of statesmen who have not the honour of his acquaintance. But this is a small matter—a mere matter of manners. What is much more important is that we may see in Dr. Scholz's answer a deliberate discouragement, so far as Germany is concerned, to the project of the Government of India for an International Conference to consider the relations of silver and gold.

THE *Economist* and Mr. J. M. Maclean agree in the belief that the export trade of India has been stimulated and made more profitable by the fall in silver, and Mr. Martin Wood undertakes the congenial task of setting them both right. The *Economist* promises to say more on the subject when it has the text of Sir Auckland Colvin's Budget before it. Meantime it has pledged its high economic authority to the proposition that the fall has stimulated trade, and that through it India receives a larger amount of the metal in exchange for her products, and her tax-paying power, measured in silver, will be proportionately increased. Is there not in this view of the matter a lingering trace of the influence of the old mercantile theory, which saw wealth only in the amount of a country's exports? There is at all events a conspicuous forgetfulness of any advantage that may be derived from its imports. Exports are "stimulated," and with that the *Economist* appears content. Now Mr. Martin Wood, with the help of the late Mr. Bagehot, claims a place for imports in the consideration of the question. Lancashire has found that out, and the cause of her woe is not altogether that increased activity of the Bombay mills which disquiets the member for Oldham. Such stimulation as there may be is only one-sided—it is on the side of exports. Mr. Wood, again fortified by Mr. Bagehot, asks how the excess which results from this stimulus is paid for? "Is it paid for? Or does it not represent in effect the compulsory or unbalanced payments made by India to England?" This is a view of the matter which has more than once been presented in our columns. It may be hoped that when next the *Economist* deals with the stimulating influence of a fall in the price of silver it will endeavour to find how much of the "stimulated" exports represents the increasing demands of what Mr. Bagehot called the "tribute" to England, which grows largely even if told in terms of sovereigns, and much more largely when told in terms of rupees.

THE recent address by Dr. Bhicaji Temoolji calling attention to the prevalence of fevers amongst Parsee women has led to an effort to provide hospitals for lying-in women of the poorer classes of the community. The effort has been taken up with praiseworthy enterprise, and in three days subscriptions have been promised sufficient to warrant the immediate opening of two hospitals—one in the Fort and the other in the neighbourhood of Dholie Talao. The expenses, which are estimated at about Rs. 600 per month, have already been guaranteed, and the two hospitals, each providing accommodation for eight beds, will be opened by the beginning of next month. A meeting will be held on Friday to make arrangements for an endowment fund and to organize the work upon a permanent basis. The promptitude with which the undertaking has been carried forward is creditable to the Parsee community, who appear determined to maintain their reputation for practical beneficence.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 16.

THIS has been a most exciting and memorable week. It has witnessed what Mr. John Morley, with his love of big and ponderous phrases, calls "the pulverisation of a party," and a serious approach made to the realization of that close alliance between Conservatives and moderate Liberals which has been vainly longed for, during many years, by all Englishmen who love their country and desire the maintenance of the British Empire. The breach between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington is now irreparable. The speech of the Whig leader on Friday last was awaited with intense curiosity, many persons thinking that at the last moment Lord Hartington would flinch from the painful task of setting himself in opposition to one whom he has through all his political life steadfastly admired and revered. I felt confident myself that the noble lord, who, though slow to change, is tenacious to his purpose when once he has made up his mind, would be true to his convictions. From the very beginning of his speech he justified this opinion. Mr. Chamberlain had spoken with a certain reserve, as if unwilling to break away altogether from the Prime Minister, and his position is a very delicate one. It is impossible that he can ever form a coalition with the Tories; and, since he left office, he has found that his personal following is much smaller proportionally in the House than in the constituencies. The "labour party" have refused to prefer him to Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley—a base act of ingratitude on their part when one remembers that it was he who gave them their three acres and a cow programme. Mr. Bradlaugh and Mr. Labouchere, on the part of the borough Radicals, have also declared for the Prime Minister; and Mr. Chamberlain, it would seem, has not more personal friends than he can count on the fingers of both hands. The Home Rule Bill is, indeed, a Radical, not to say a revolutionary, measure, and on this ground it commends itself to the extreme wing of the Liberal party, who have no sympathy with Mr. Chamberlain's newly-developed Imperialism. Lord Hartington, on the other hand, is looked up to by the Whigs as their hereditary leader. These moderate Liberals have always distrusted Mr. Gladstone and followed him reluctantly, and they would have broken away from him long ago if it had not been for the restraining influence of Lord Hartington himself. But Mr. Gladstone put too great a strain on the noble lord's fidelity when he determined to launch a Home Rule scheme without consulting him, and after having allowed him to assure his constituents at the general election that he would never support Home Rule. It was apparent from the tone of his speech on Friday that he had been piqued on the point of honour. He reproached Mr. Gladstone with having misled the country last autumn by issuing a manifesto which, in the passages relating to Ireland, contained an implied repudiation of Home Rule, and charged him with acting in disregard of the mandate of the constituencies in suddenly changing front in order to secure office with the help of the Irish vote. When he went on to say that Mr. Gladstone had been in such a hurry to upset the Tory Government as to forget his promise to wait for their declaration of Irish policy, the Prime Minister interrupted him by exclaiming "Coercion." "Ah," retorted the Marquis, with great readiness, "but you did not give them time to explain their reasons for resorting to coercion." In the later portion of his speech Lord Hartington astonished and fairly carried away the House. The force of strong feeling seemed to have quite transformed him. His old listless air and stammering utterances were quite cast aside, and the attentive audience found to its amazement that Lord Hartington could speak with an earnestness, a dignity, and an eloquence worthy of a great orator. His final appeal to the Imperial sentiment of the English people made a deep impression, and has had a great effect on public feeling throughout the country. The only Irishman who spoke on the second night of the debate was Mr. Healy. His speech was one of considerable power, and as I listened to him I could not help thinking there was the ring of sincerity in his earnest and touching eulogy of Mr. Gladstone as the messenger of peace and good-will to Ireland. There can be no doubt that the Parnellites have made up their minds to accept the Bill in satisfaction of their demands. The change that has come over them may be measured from the fact that, for the first time I think in his career, Mr. Parnell withdrew and apologized for an atrocious charge he had brought against the administration of Lord Spencer. To be sure, they owe him a good deal. But for the support of Lord Spencer, Mr. Gladstone could not go on with his Bill. The late Viceroy of Ireland has taken a signal revenge on the Tories who disparaged him last year by accepting their declaration of June 1885 against coercion as final, and accepting Home Rule as the only alternative plan. Another dramatic incident in the debate was when, in answer to Sir Michael Beach's challenge to them to say who amongst them was content with the Bill, the whole body of Nationalists shouted out—"All, every man of us." This feeling is real; but will it last? Can it resist the strain to which the proposed limitations of the powers of an Irish Parliament would expose it? Mr. Gladstone himself has prepared the way for fresh feuds by laying down the general principle that Irishmen hate the laws by which they are governed because they come to them in a "foreign" garb and with a "foreign" aspect. Is it not obvious that Irishmen will insist on carrying this principle to its furthest extent, and will agitate against being controlled by a "foreign" army and navy? There is no finality in the present arrangement. As Mr. Goschen pointed out in his admirable speech—the best he has ever delivered—a speech which appealed to the reason, as Lord Hartington's did to the feelings, and which exposed with masterly clearness the unworkable character of the Ministerial scheme—even if the Parnellites are sincere now, how long will they remain masters of the situation? What will they do when the Sheridans, the Fords, the Communists, the Nihilists, when all the revolutionary scum of both worlds, is attracted to Dublin? Mr. Goschen's analysis of the financial proposals was a most scathing and destructive piece of criticism. He proved that half the income tax collected in Ireland outside Dublin is paid by Ulster, and all but an insignificant fraction by the loyal districts of Ulster. If, then, Ulster be excluded from the Bill, the bottom is knocked out of the Irish Budget. If it be included, God help the Loyalists. Mr. Goschen read an extract from a Nationalist paper declaring that when "the people" got their own they would make short work of the linen industry, which they look upon as an Orange institution! Excellent, too, was Mr. Goschen's peroration in which he quoted Cavour's saying that to separate Ireland from Great Britain would be "a hateful and criminal enterprise," and urged that this concession to ignoble foes and to unworthy fears would earn for us the contempt of all the English-speaking communities and subject races in the Empire. Lord Randolph Churchill's speech was distinguished by its moderate tone. Some of the noble lord's criticisms, especially on the way in which the veto would work, were very happy. But the constitution of the two "orders" is so arranged that the Nationalists would have a majority in both, and the veto therefore would never come into play at all. Mr. Gladstone got no real help from his colleagues in the debate. Mr. John Morley made a most injudicious speech, appealing to the fears of the English people, and declaring that there will be a terrible outbreak of disorders in Ireland if the Bill does not pass; and Sir William Harcourt degraded the level of a debate of unusual excellence by playing the buffoon in his clumsiest style. Nothing could be grander than the undaunted and fiery animation of Mr. Gladstone's reply at the close of the debate; but as to the matter of his speech the less said the better. He actually justified Mr. Parnell's "No Rent" proclamation, and posed himself as the martyr of an aristocratic conspiracy directed against him on account of his sympathy with the people. He made a lively onslaught upon his critics for the diversity of their own plans, and ridiculed them for all disagreeing with one another; but he overlooked the essential point that at least they are unanimous in rejecting his plan, which is the only one really before the country.

What are the prospects of the Bill? A great tactical mistake has, I think, been committed by the leaders of the Opposition in not forcing a division before Easter. The malcontent Liberals would not have voted against allowing the Home Rule Bill to be read a first time, but they could hardly have refused, if pressed, to vote against the first reading of the Land Purchase Bill, which Mr. Gladstone introduces this evening, and which completes his scheme. However, that opportunity has been lost, and now Mr. Gladstone has four weeks' time in which to win back to his fold the sheep that have gone astray. No arts of cajolery or menace will be spared to convince them of the error of their ways. Extraordinary stories are told of the pressure brought to bear upon them through the local associations that remain faithful to the Prime Minister. The life of Mr. Peter Rylands, who has stoutly declared against the Bill, and who was one of the most effective speakers at the patriotic meeting in the Opera House on Wednesday, has been made a burden to him by the jeers and maledictions of his old Radical comrades below the gangway. Still, I am assured that the whips of the seceders, Mr. Albert Grey, heir to the Earldom of Grey, and Mr. Brand, son of the late Speaker, have been promised 78 votes against the second reading of the Bill. Mr. Brand has already given notice of a motion putting off the second reading for six months. These 78 votes will not suffice to turn the scale. We require at least 90 votes to give us a majority. There are some twenty waverers on the Liberal side whom both parties are using every effort to secure. The probability is that they will abstain from voting. In that case, the Bill will be thrown out. But the division will be one of the closest on record. A member of the Government told me yesterday he thought they would carry the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, but be beaten on the second reading of the Land Bill. The English Radicals seem to think the Ministerial majority will range from ten to twenty. One of the best known men in that party offered a bet two days ago, which was promptly taken up by a Conservative member, of £100 even, that Mr. Gladstone would have a majority of not less than ten. That was before the Ipswich election. The return of two Conservatives for that borough makes a difference of four votes on a division, and takes a big slice out of a majority of ten. I am afraid we shall not win Bradford. If we were by chance to do so, such a victory would be decisive. But, unless Mr. Gladstone can recapture some of the Whig votes, he is evidently a lost man. A very small majority on the second reading will mean the rejection of the Bill in committee. With his accustomed dexterity the Prime Minister is already shaping his course to conciliate some of his enemies. In his speech he distinctly stated that the withdrawal of all the Irish members from Westminster was a "vital" principle of his scheme; but he has now withdrawn the word "vital" and substituted "initiatory" in the authorized edition of the speech; and on Tuesday he intimated that his mind was still open to conviction as to the possibility of reconciling the continued presence of some Irish representatives in the Imperial Parliament with the existence of a separate Irish Parliament at Dublin. It is a curious thing that the Irish members themselves do not appear anxious to retain the control of English parties at Westminster. This may be a proof of their good faith. On the other hand, they may fear to provoke the jealousy of the Irish people. *United Ireland* already insists that, if Ireland were still to be represented at Westminster, the cream of Irish political ability would be taken to London, and only the skim milk left at home. The Radicals, on the other hand, are dreadfully afraid of losing their Irish allies. The problem is, as Mr. Goschen put it, insoluble. If you send the Irishmen away, then Ireland will be taxed without being represented. If, on the other hand, you continue to admit them to an Imperial Legislature which also manages English and Scotch affairs, then Englishmen and Scotchmen will be taxed and governed by "foreigners"—the word is Mr Gladstone's own. The only way of getting over the difficulty would be to confess that the House of Commons is no longer equal to its work, and to create a separate Imperial Legislature, representing not only Great Britain and Ireland, but the Colonies also. But for such a consummation we are not yet prepared.

Sir William Harcourt's Budget is notable for the complete abandonment by a Gladstonian Chancellor of the Exchequer of all Mr. Gladstone's canons of finance. Sir William Harcourt makes no pretence of paying his way. He appropriates nearly a million of the sum set apart for reducing the debt, and in this way converts a deficit into a surplus. Of course, he dared not levy fresh taxation to supply him with funds. He excuses himself for his want of heroism by alleging that it is the expenditure, not the revenue, which is now increasing by leaps and bounds, and he read the House a lecture on the virtue of economy, and the duty of resisting demands from all quarters for more expenditure. He easily gained a few cheers by dwelling upon the increase by eleven millions of the annual charge for the Army and Navy during the last ten years; but the answer to this argument is that ten years ago the charges were abnormally low. The Liberals starved both the Army and the Navy till we had neither ships, guns, nor men, and we are now paying to restore them to a state of efficiency. Sir W. Harcourt made a desperate effort to prove that our financial resources are as sound and vigorous as ever; but he is a poor hand at statistics, and the figures he gave showed that the yield of the income tax is falling off, and that the very marked decline in the alcoholic revenue is not compensated by any real increase in the revenue from tea and tobacco.

Mr. Gladstone hinted last night that he would try to get the Indian Committee nominated on Monday next.

J. M. M.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

OPENING OF THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

SPEECH BY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, MAY 4.

Her Majesty the Queen opened the Indian and Colonial Exhibition to-day. Her Majesty on alighting was received at the entrance by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and the Royal and Executive Commissioners, who were presented to Her Majesty. A procession was then formed, which trarersed the Indian and Australian Courts to the Albert Hall, where a most improving inaugural ceremony took place.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales as President of the Executive made an adress in which he said that the display made by India and the Colonies at the Paris Exhibition of 1878 led him to express the hope that the subjects of England would be enabled to witness the marvellous development that had been made by their Indian and Colonial brethren. His Royal Highness dwelt upon the hearty response that had been made throughout the Empire to the invitations of the Commission and to the enthusiastic and successful preparations made everywhere. The response of the Government of India, he said, had been most cordial and its collections had been supplemented by the generous contributions which had been received from the Native Princes of India and by the valuable assistance rendered by the Viceroy and the Government of India, His Royal Highness concluded by hoping that the Exhibition would stimulate commercial interests in all parts of our Dominions.

Her Majesty the Queen, in reply, said that she was sincerely gratified to witness the successful result of the exertions that have been made by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, whose expectations Her Majesty shared. Her Majesty hoped that the Exhibition would also strengthen the bonds of union now existing in every portion of her Empire.

Stands were provided for the Indians and Colonials all along the route taken by the procession, which was a most brilliant pageant.

The concourse of people assembled was immense and the weather brilliant. The ceremony altogether was a most brilliant success, and most imposing.

THE MYSORE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 4.

The outturn of gold from the Mysore Gold Mining Company's mine last month was 1,160 ounces, nearly 10 per cent. more than in the month of March, worth about Rs. 60,000. The yield for the six months, November to April, inclusive, has been 6,932 ounces, worth Rs. 3,60,000, from one shaft. The second shaft will begin to yield in two or at most three months from this.

KILLED BY A TIGER.

This time last week, Mr. F. E. Robinson, Head Assistant Collector of the Kistna District, while out in the district on duty with the Deputy Collector, sent out beaters to find tiger. One was found, and it severely mauled one beater, but was wounded. After himself attending to the beater's wounds in the village, Mr. Robinson with the Deputy Collector went off to find the tiger. Being anxious to have the first shot, he ordered the rest of the party to refrain from shooting, and against advice ventured into the jungle and fired at the wounded tiger. He missed it, and was immediately killed by the beast, which in its turn was shot dead by its victim's side by the Deputy Collector.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MAY 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, MAY 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nuddea, homeward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday evening.

ZANZIBAR, MAY 4.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Swordsman left here for Calcutta direct to-day.

MADRAS, MAY 4.

I. M. steamer Clive left for Rangoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 3.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera		4
The Manchester market has been firm.		
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		71½
4½ „	„	74
3 „	Consols for account	100¼
3½ „	Sterling Loan	101¼
4½ „	French Rentes	109 ex. coupon.
Bar Silver		45 15-16

Arrivals—Peveril and Hajeen.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey interrupted *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Turkish route still interrupted between Bushire and Fao. Tavoy route to Bangkok interrupted beyond British frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, May 3.

10 p.m.	82·4

TUESDAY, May 4.

6 a.m.	79·6
10 a.m.	86·5
2 p.m.	87·0
4 p.m.	86·3

DURING the ensuing vacation of the High Court, Mr. Justice Farran will attend to chambers and emergent business in Bombay. Sir Charles Sargent, the Chief Justice, goes to the Neilgherries; while Mr. Justice Scott, accompanies Mrs. Scott, who is about to proceed home, as far as Egypt, where he will stay a few days.

THE hearing of the appeals of the fifty-four of the prisoners in the Broach Riots case was concluded before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas at the High Court yesterday. The hearing lasted eight days; and the immense mass of the evidence must have exercised the patience and perseverance of both counsel and judges. Before Mr. Anderson replied on behalf of the prisoners yesterday, their Lordships, on a careful and scrupulous examination of the evidence, intimated that it would not be right to sustain the convictions against seventeen out of the fifty-one prisoners who had been sentenced to transportation for life, and against which seventeen Mr. Leith, who appeared for the Crown, did not press hard for a conviction. Mr. Justice West, in disposing of the appeals, acquitted three more of the accused, remarking that the case of two other prisoners, who were not engaged personally in the worst excesses, would be recommended to Government for leniency. Their Lordships did not think there was evidence to support the idea that there was a widespread conspiracy against the Government in the Broach District. The Court thought there was a fanatical assembly, in the actions, gestures, and cries of which there was enough to suggest something unusual, but which, not having been watched properly by the police in the beginning, led to a riot. The result of the appeals is that the sentences of death passed on three of the accused have been confirmed, while of the fifty-one who were sentenced to transportation for life, twenty have been acquitted, and the cases of two more will be recommended to Government for leniency.

THE *Statesman* learns from Simla that Mr. Horace Cockerell and Colonel S. T. Trevor, Secretary of the Bengal Public Works Department, have been appointed additional members of the Finance Committee.

A TELEGRAM from London to the *Pioneer* says that news has been received at Elveden Hall, stating that the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh and family are returning from Aden. The sale of the Maharajah's effects is proceeding in England.

MR. HUTTON, M.P., has given notice of his intention to call the attention of Parliament to the anomalies of our postage to India and the Colonies, and to move a resolution.

MR. E. STAFFORD HOWARD, Under-Secretary of State for India, has appointed Mr. R. T. W. Ritchie, of the India Office, to be his private secretary. Mr. Ritchie held a similar appointment under Lord Harris.

MR R. BICKERSTETH, M. P., unpaid secretary to Lord Kimberley at the India Office, has also resigned that appointment on account of the Government scheme of Home Rule for Ireland being opposed to his views on the question.

SIR JULAND DANVERS, K.C.S.I., was entertained at a banquet by the Northbrook Club on April 9. Lord Harris presided, and there were present Lord Northbrook, General Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Alexander Taylor, General Dickens, and a large number of the members of the Club. Letters of apology were read from Lord Derby, Lord Napier of Magdala, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., and others.

THE *Globe*, in an appreciative review of Mr. J. G. Scott's "Burma as it was, as it is, and as it will be," and of Mr. Grattan Geary's "Burma after the Conquest," says :—"Both authors write so graphically, and on the basis of so much definite information, that those who read either volume, and especially those who read both volumes, will obtain, under agreeable conditions, a very clear idea both of the country and of the people to which the books are devoted. Our new subjects are fortunate in being portrayed by writers so impartial and so genial."

THE *Standard* of the 12th April says :—"No agreement has yet been arrived at with reference to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and the chances of its being appointed at all this Session are now regarded as very remote."

"ATLAS" writes in the *World* :—"I am pleased to hear that General Sir Donald Stewart is not at all unlikely to be Sir John Adye's successor as Governor of Gibraltar, as his case finds great favour in high quarters. So far as actual merit goes there is no one to compete with him."

ON the same authority we learn that "there will be a vacancy shortly among the Queen's aides-de-camp, as Sir Thomas D. Baker, the present Adjutant-General in India, is to be promoted to the rank of major-general. Colonel W. F. Butler, commanding a brigade on the Nile, will fill the vacancy. He is now an extra aide-de-camp."

TULSI RAM, the Hindoo who went to Windsor the other day to present a petition to the Queen, and who was taken into custody for obstructing the thoroughfare, was again brought before the Windsor magistrates on Monday, April 12. A communication had been received from Scotland Yard, stating that the authorities at the India Office were willing to send him back to India. Although he promised to go back when previously brought up, he now refused to go. The magistrate, after considering the case, discharged him.

IT is believed that the serious difficulties said by the Home papers to have cropped up between England and China on the Burma Boundary question have been much exaggerated. All information which has reached the Government of India points to the belief that the negotiations are proceeding satisfactorily.

THE date for the installation of the Maharaja of Kashmir has been definitely fixed for the 10th instant. Sir Oliver St. John, the Resident, will not be there to represent the Government, having left last week to join his acting appointment in Biluchistan.

THE Tibet Mission will consist of Mr. Colman Macaulay as head; Mr. Paul as secretary; Mr. Warry of the British Consulate service in China; Colonel Tanner, R. E., of the Survey; and Captain Gwatkin in charge of the escort. Dr. Leahy will be the medical officer; and Dr. Oldham, the geologist, probably with Dr. D. D. Cunningham as botanist and naturalist. Mr. Warry is now in Darjeeling, where he has with him an experienced Chinese clerk who will act as interpreter.

MAJOR-GENERAL WILLIAM GRAY, of Her Majesty's Indian Army, retired, has died at Paris, aged 61 years. The deceased entered the Army in 1845, and served with the Bombay column in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, taking part in the siege and surrender of Mooltan, where he was severely wounded. He was employed also as Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General to the Persian Field Force throughout the campaign of 1856-57, for which service he received the medal with clasp and the brevet rank of major. He became lieutenant-colonel in 1868, was promoted to colonel in 1874, and major-general in 1875.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* states that the following information reaches him from a trustworthy source in the south of Russia :—

As you are already aware, the Emperor intended to visit the Don Cossack country this spring in order to present his son, the heir apparent, to the Cossacks at Novo-Tcherkask as their Attaman in chief. The imperial visit to the south was, in fact, paid as much on this account as for the purpose of launching the new ironclads on the Black Sea. The journey had been put off every summer since the coronation, and it was decided that it could not be delayed any longer. At the last moment we hear that the visit to the Cossacks has been again put off, and private news from Novo-Tcherkask gives a very good clue to the reason. The police of that place, in the exercise of the extraordinary vigilance always now required of the authorities of any locality which the Czar is about to visit, recently received information which caused them to order a search to be made at Anto, about thirty versts from the Don Cossack capital. This led to the discovery in a pond close to the village of a quantity of explosives—dynamite cartridges, hand-grenades, &c. The dynamite was what is known as black dynamite, of the quality used among miners, and is reckoned the strongest quality made. There is little doubt as to the wicked purposes for which it was intended, and the probable terrible consequences that have been averted by its fortunate discovery. The affair has been traced to the son of the elder Cossack of the village, who is a Cossack officer. The youth has been arrested, as well as his brother, a student in St. Petersburg. It is believed that both have been acting as agents for the Nihilist party at their respective ends. This dreadful discovery has caused a profound sensation at Novo-Tcherkask and throughout the Don province, as the Cossacks claim the proud privilege of being the special defenders of the sacred person of the Emperor, and have hitherto escaped the Nihilist contagion.

MORE arrests have been made at Novotcherkask in Russia; among them that of a well-known general's son who had just returned from the University of Moscow. The old general was so affected by the news of his son being implicated in the conspiracy that it was only by the intervention of the gendarmes that he was prevented from shooting himself. This confirms the intelligence of a plot in the Don Cossack country in view of the projected imperial visit.

CALCUTTA seems just now afflicted with a mild epidemic of sensational law-suits. First of all come the two Post Office robbery cases; next the prosecution of the *Statesman* newspaper; then the rather extraordinary case of the Positive Life Assurance *vs.* Gopal C. Dutt; the case of Roberts *vs.* Morgan, a suit brought by a barrister against his late partner in the well known firm; and lastly, the divorce suit brought by Lady Young against her husband. Lawyers and gossips must be having what is vulgarly called a high old time in Calcutta.

THE St. Petersburg *Herold* gives an account of a lecture delivered by a Russian doctor before General Komaroff and the assembled officers of the garrison at Askhabad, on what is called the Penjdeh plague, an epidemic which attacked no less than 90 per cent. of the troops of the Murghab detachment between January and November of the year before last. It consisted of an eruption of boils and swellings all over the body. Sometimes from forty to ninety boils gradually appeared on one man, each one lasting from four to six months. The doctor attributes the cause to a kind of bacteria found in the air of the Murghab Valley, and in summer blown with dust and sand on to the clothes, and soon penetrating to the skin. The microcosm comes from the Murghab water, a single drop of which the doctor estimates to contain as many as eight million of these organisms. The deaths from drinking the water of this river he considers to have been caused by the same bacteria taken inwardly. The importance of the lecture consisted in proving the possibility of treating the disease in such a way as to render the large army of observation on the Afghan frontier safe in future from being suddenly disabled by it in presence of an English or Afghan force. The doctor quieted the authorities on this score, and explained various mild remedies. In cases of urgency, where immediate healing was necessary, he recommended cauterization.

THE completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway has given a fresh incitement to the discussion among Russians of their own long-talked-of line to the Pacific across Siberia to Vladivostock. If Russia has stolen a march over England in railway progress towards Herat, it will be a long time before the Russian locomotives compete with those of England and America in reaching the shores of the Pacific. The branch to Tiumen has not yet been made, and the Ufa Zlatoust section to Ekaterinburg has only lately been decided upon, after years of dispute over the conflicting claims of different towns. Yet the almost chimerical idea of a Russian Pacific railroad is already talked of and written about as an undertaking of early and easy accomplishment. The other day a meeting of the Society for Furthering Russian Trade and Commerce, under the presidency of Count Ignatieff, was enlightened on the subject by a discussion of several projects for the great work, among them being a curious one tendered by an enterprising exile living in Siberian banishment. All difficulties were very satisfactorily disposed of except one, which was quite left out of calculation, and that was the source of the 150,000,000 roubles and more that would be required for the enterprise. The addition of the Canadian Pacific Railway to that of the United States naturally makes the Russians feel more keenly than ever the disadvantages of their isolated position on the Amoor and the Pacific coast.

MR. GLADSTONE'S Manifesto to the election of Midlothian was not unexpected. The *Times* of the 16th April said :—"We have reason to believe that Mr. Gladstone, alarmed at the uprising against his policy even in faithful Scotland, is contemplating another campaign in Midlothian."

IT is stated that if the Home Rule Bill is rejected on the second reading there will certainly be no dissolution. Mr. Gladstone will retire, and advise the Queen to send for Lord Hartington. If, on the other hand, the House affirms the principle of Home Rule, and the Bill breaks down at a later stage, an appeal to the constituencies is very probable.

FROM a calculation which has been made it appears that the Nationalist Party would be in an enormous majority in the Irish Parliament constituted by Mr. Gladstone's Bill. Of the second order of two hundred and four members the minority will only be able to return about thirty. In the first order, out of the seventy-five members to be elected by a general constituency, the Nationalists will, it is believed, by the aid of the larger farmers, hotel-keepers, public house keepers, and others, in the south and west of Ireland, return at least forty-five. The minority will consist of the twenty-eight Irish Peers, and about sixty elected members on both sides. The relative strength of the Parties therefore will be two hundred and nineteen to eighty-eight.

THE friends of the Ministers believe that the tide of opinion has begun to turn in favour of Mr. Gladstone's measure, and they hope that the discussion of the Easter recess will help to strengthen the position of the Government. Instructions have, it is stated, been conveyed to the Liberal associations in the provinces that they should take active measures at once in support of the policy of the Ministry.

IT is stated that the Cabinet are divided on the question whether the Irish members should be retained at Westminster. Both Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Morley are said to be in favour of their exclusion.

THE *World* says :—"The scheme of the Prime Minister is already dead. It is utterly beyond his power to carry it. The faith of the devoutest Gladstonians was shaken by it, and though there is a large number of members who will vote for whatever Mr. Gladstone proposes, there will be such a defection as will secure a rejection of the scheme. Nobody, in fact, approves of it. The support which it receives is of a purely negative kind, and its strongest advocates do not do more than say that they have not heard of a better. The measure is only five days' old, and the dislike to it is increasing with enormous rapidity."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S portrait has been burnt, and by people of his own political creed. A "Lancashire Radical" writes :—"The other evening, and I mention the circumstance with great regret, Mr. Chamberlain's picture, which had been hanging up on one of the walls of a Liberal club near here, was taken down and put on the fire. I am sorry beyond measure to relate this 'hateful incident,' but I should not be giving you a true account of the feeling of Radicals here were I to omit to mention it."

IT is stated that the German traveller Paul Reichard has claimed the protection of the Imperial Government for a tract of African territory around Lake Tanganyika, equal in area to about the half of all Germany. The territory in question east of the Tanganyika consists of—1, Ugunda; 2, Ugullaqua Madjiraguma; 3, Ugullaqua Merupamballa West of the Tanganyika—1, Marunguqua R.ampa; 2, Marunguqua Kalimba; 3, Marunguqua Msviva; 4, Marunguqua Msiri; and further on the Tanganyika Marunguqua Manda. All these regions Herr Reichard claims to have conquered by force of arms or acquired by treaty, and therein to have exercised sovereign rights by levying tribute, &c. So, at least, declares one of the organs of the colonizing party, But, even if Herr Reichard has been indulging in land-grabbing to this voracious extent in Central Africa, it remains to be seen how his petition for protection will be answered by the Chancellor, whose colonizing zeal is not quite so ardent as it was a year ago. For that we have his own words.

THE *Times* has received the following telegram, dated Meruchak, April 9 :—"I see that my telegram announcing the suspension of the work of demarcation has been contradicted. I repeat that all progress with the demarcation has been suspended for nearly a month, without any apparent hope of its early resumption. The Russian Commissioner awaits instructions from his Government."

THE Egyptian Government has issued the following notice :—"In consequence of the borings made at the instance of the Government at Djemsah, situated on the coast of the Red Sea, 150 miles distant from Suez, oil has been struck, the yield being 150 cubic metres every twenty-four hours. The Government is prepared to deliver at Suez samples in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of all manufacturers who may wish to test the quality and value of the oil. All further information can be obtained at the Ministry of Public Works in Cairo."

A CAIRO telegram says that the Committee appointed to inquire into the recent scandals at the Ministry of Finance have found a public functionary named Adda guilty of extortion.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar having finally refused to cede the territory claimed by Portugal in the southern portion of his dominions, the Portuguese Consul has lowered his flag and has applied to the German Consul to assume the protection of Portuguese subjects during the suspension of relations between Portugal and Zanzibar.

IT is officially stated that the cholera which has broken out at Brindisi is merely of a sporadic type. It is considered doubtful whether the disease has been imported from India or from the province of Venice, where several suspicious cases have occurred.

IN France the Parliamentary Committee of Customs has voted a duty on foreign Indian corn, which will, if the Chamber supports the Committee, be taxed at the rate of 16d. a hundred-weight.

MAJOR SAUNDERSON, the leader of the Orange party in the debate on the Home Rule Bill, committed himself to an amusing figure of speech of the confused order, which was all the more funny because of the solemnity with which it was delivered. "This is the sort of the food that is served out to fan the flame of hatred and disloyalty!" But this was capped a little later by a lovely "bull." He was speaking of the attempt to coerce Eastern Roumelia, and went on "but she, Sir, was man enough to show that she deserved her freedom," whereupon the House went off into an explosion of uncontrollable laughter.

A DESPATCH from Panama states that an explosion occurred on the 20th March on board the steamship Columbia, at the island of Tumaco, causing the death of fifteen persons and injuring twenty-two others.

ADMIRAL LORD ALCESTER has been compulsorily placed on the retired list of his rank, having attained the age of sixty-five years.

SIR JOHN WALSHAM, the new British Ambassador to China, has left London for Pekin.

M. PASTEUR has read another statement on inoculation for hydrophobia before the French Academy of Sciences. Referring to the cases of wolf-bites, he pointed out that hitherto they had been supposed in Russia to be incurable; but the results of the double inoculations made led him to expect that, despite the deaths which occurred, it would be possible to effect cures. The virus from the wolf-bites was the same as that which came from dogs, and by inoculating patients soon after the accidents successful treatment might be effected.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S POLICY AND ENGLAND'S MISSION IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Sir Lepel Griffin's article on "Native India" in the April number of the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, contains a few correct observations, but more imaginary pictures and fallacious generalisations, and, above all, is pervaded by a spirit which is opposed to the professed objects even of Anglo-Indian policy, and it goes without saying that it is totally opposed to genuine English instincts. I will here deal with one instance of what I mean, but it is the root what I have to complain of.

In speaking of the sins of the Vernacular press, Sir Lepel, who is the Agent of the Governor-General in Central India, thus contrasts the high caste with the so-called low caste editors: the higher the editor in the social scale, the more moderate his utterances may be expected to be. The tradition of personal dignity and respect for constituted authority is still strong with him. But when the new wine of English education is drunk by youths of the lower orders, who have no hereditary predisposition to intellectual temperance, it is very apt to fly to their heads. This dictum may hold good in Europe, where caste and position are synonymous, but not here, where the case is the reverse. Taking it for granted, however, I ask what is the basis for this wide generalisation? Apparently this : "One of the most slashing critics of the Government is a young man, son of a menial servant of my own, whom I educated for charity, and who now, like the fly on the wheel of the carriage, believes that he influences its movements." This is not a very extensive basis of fact, but if it proves anything it is only this, and nothing more—that patron and protége were alike unfortunate in each other. Why, then, should the entire community to which one of the two parties to this unlucky relation belongs be thus condemned? Again, do many of the writers in the native press belong to that class? No. Sir Lepel himself admits it when, only two sentences above (p. 475), he says that the vernacular press "has no sympathy with the cultivating castes to which it does not belong, and which it despises." On his own showing, therefore, Sir L. Griffin has very little ground to complain of the non-Brahman portion of the educated natives. Nor however need their Brahman brethren be flattered by the sop of praise thrown out to them in the passage quoted above, for it will be seen from a perusal of the whole article, that the present Agent to the Governor-General in Central India maintains the necessity (and even the justice!) of extending to them the patronage of such offices only as involve drudgery and detail for which their sharp wits and quick arithmetic and patient labour fit them, but for no real privilege. My gravest complaint against Sir L. Griffin, however, is that he deliberately and of set propose advocates a remorseless perpetuation of the inequalities and hardships of our caste system. For, says he (p. 472 of the *Review*) :—"I would not summon Mr. Lowell's collier from the coal-mine to power, which is the short-sighted policy of an educational circular issued a short time back by the Director of Public Instruction in Bombay reducing the endowments of the Brahmins in order to provide the lower castes with an English education which will do them more harm than good. Far better that they should honestly make shoes or plough the fields as their fathers, before them, and leave administration to those who, in unanimous Hindu opinion, are their betters." Mr. Lee-Warner, the Bombay Director of Public Instruction, and author of the short-sighted circular referred to, may be left to vindicate its wisdom and foresight with his Civilian brother of Central India. But what an irony of fate is it that this pro-caste policy should be proclaimed by an intelligent representative of a service which is open to all classes of subjects in the Empire, and in which candidates find entrance not because of their own or their parents' social position, but simply because of their intellectual abilities, joined to a certificate of ordinary good behaviour? Of course I do not insinuate that on this account the British Government should lay violent hands on Hindu caste, and compel the Brahman and Chândâl to dine together, or intermarry, against the will of either; but certainly it is too late in the day, and too much against its own grain, for that Government to think of using its power to perpetuate the distinctions of caste under pains and penalties, and that in matters of education and employment and official dealing of every other sort there must be fairness and justice to all alike, so that each may develope the capacity and power endowed in them by nature; and that if any leniency is to be shown, it should be towards those who, owing to the action of injustice and inequality in the past, have been handicapped in the race. It is thus, and not by patronising the odious caste distinctions of old that the resources of this country of 250 million human beings, physical, intellectual, moral and social, will be properly developed and its greatness secured under the guidance of England. A contrary policy, however wise it may seem to long-sighted politicians, can only end in doubling the deadweight of exclusive Brahmanism by superadding the foreign to the indigenous, and in making people wish that their tyrants were at least their countrymen.

NON-BRAHMAN PROTESTANT.

May 4.

THE BYCULLA CLUB.

IT is in contemplation to remove the Byculla Club to a more desirable site, and therefore the premises are now offered for sale. The Club estate comprises an extensive range of buildings, which include the Club house, a large number of residential chambers, and outhouses and pleasure grounds. The total area of the land measures over 146,000 square yards, and seeing that the value of landed property in this city has of late years increased very considerably, it is expected that the sale of the Club's property will realize a good round sum. Since the Club was first started, the locality where it is situated has undergone a remarkable change. The Flats, which but ten years ago presented a desolate waste, are now studded with mills, and there are hundreds of chawls and huts erected for the colony of mill hands residing there. So rapid is the growth of the population in this part of the town, that the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company are building a new station between Parel and Dadur, which will shortly be opened for traffic. It would thus appear that the neighbourhood of the Club does not enjoy the peaceful solitude of former years, when the members were enabled to have a quiet ride across an uninhabited plain to the Mahim Sands. It is intended to remove the Club to a suitable site near Chowpatty facing the sea, and it is to be hoped that the funds will enable the committee of management to erect a building, which, while securing the comfort and convenience of the members, will be one of the architectural ornaments of the city.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

THE debate on the Home Rule Bill was resumed in the House of Commons on Friday April 9. The chairs on the floor of the House had disappeared, but otherwise the signs of crowding were nearly as numberous as on the previous night. No vacancy would have been easily detected on the Treasury Bench, but Mr. Heneage's retirement was noticed from the fact that he had taken a conspicuous place on the fourth bench below the gangway. Mr. Chamberlain had gone down again below the gangway. Mr. Bright yielded the corner seat to him, and strangers in the gallery were easily instructed as to his whereabouts by the further indication of the violets he wore. The Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Cambridge were conspicuous amidst a crowd of peers, and in the adjoining gallery, near the American Minister, Mr. Justice Grantham and Mr. Jesse Collings looked down into the arena from which they had themselves so recently been withdrawn. The debate was opened by Mr. Chamberlain, who spoke for an hour-and-a-half, holding his audience in close attention throughout. The *St. James's Gazette* is a descriptive summary of the speech, says :—

The situation, indeed, was somewhat novel; for never before has it been Mr. Chamberlain's fate to make a speech from the very heart of the Radical camp, uncheered by a single Radical voice, groaned at by the Irish party, and winning the delighted applause of the Conservatives and Whigs at almost every sentence. When compelled, midway in the story of his resignation, to recast his speech and blot out what would probably have proved its most telling passages, in consequence of the exception taken by the Prime Minister to the extent of his explanations, Mr. Chamberlain, though visibly embarrassed, was not disconcerted; and the speech did not suffer, dispite the interposition of the "old parliamentary hand." Mr. Chamberlain had explained how he came to join the Ministry, because, though he had strong doubts as to the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone which rumour was circulating, Mr. Gladstone himself informed him that his doubts afforded "no bar" to his joining the Cabinet, and that even the Prime Minister himself was committed no further than to "inquiry and examination." On this assurance Mr. Chamberlain accepted office; but as he declared amid tremendous cheering from the Opposition, he "assumed that the inquiry spoken of was to be conducted by Mr. Gladstone in concert with his colleagues, step by step in the Cabinet after full consultation," and that thus some practicable scheme was to be built up. This, however, was a "misunderstanding," for though Mr. Chamberlain joined the Cabinet on the 30th of January, it was not until the 13th of March that the question was brought before the Cabinet for the first time, and then it was "in connection wiih a scheme for land-purchase, only circulated to members of the Cabinet the day before which involved a startling proposal to issue 120,000,000 of Consols." Here Mr. Gladstone (who had turned in his seat on the Treasury bench to keep Mr. Chamberlain well within his eye) rose, pale and somewhat excited, to declared with great solemnity that the permission he had obtained from her Majesty on Mr. Chamberlain's behalf to offer an explanation did not include a right to refer to any legislative proposal about land-purchase which had not been laid before Parliament. The House held its breath. The situation had become serious, and it was evident that something very like a duel between the two men had commenced. Mr. Chamberlain was for a moment undecided. It was clear that he felt that, by the superior astuteness of an "old parliamentary hand," he had been led into something very like a trap; and he complained with pardonable bitterness, that he "could not explain his reasons for resignation, for his hands were tried behind him." He went on to show that Mr. Gladstone had given him her Majesty's permission to "state the reasons which led to his resignation in connection with the scheme for the government of Ireland; but," he added, amid the cheers of the Opposition, "I thought that was a doubtful expression, and I was afraid it might mean some kind of limitation." Mr. Gladstone interposed again, and a pretty little fencing-match took place between the two. At last it came to this : Mr. Chamberlain urged that he had at least Mr. Gladstone's permission to read a letter which he wrote to him on the 15th of March; should he read the letter or not? To this appeal Mr. Gladstone replied, amid cries of "Oh, oh!" and some derisive laughter, that he "did not recollect what the letter was;" so Mr. Chamberlain gave it up as a bad job, assumed that the permission to read the letter was withdrawn, and did as well as he could without it. He was careful, however, to point out to the House that, as he was not allowed to refer to land-purchase when the Home Rule Bill was under discussion, so he should be prevented from referring to Home Rule when the Land Purchase Bill was under discussion; a fact which would prevent him from ever making his explanation complete. But he also took care to point out that he did not resign upon Home Rule alone, but upon Home Rule and land-purchase together. Still, the right honourable gentleman managed to give the House some inkling of what was in mind, for he explain that he objected to the land-purchase scheme because of the considerable employment of English credit for the purpose of buying out the Irish landlords, and because he thought "the new authority" was one which it would be unwise and inexpedient to trust with the possession of the land, the collection of the rents, and the repayment to this country of the necessary interest and sinking-fund. Turning to the scheme before the House, Mr. Chamberlain objected to it because, it shut out the Irish representatives from Westminster: because, as submitted to the Cabinet while he was still a member, it proposed to hand over Customs and Excise to the Irish Parliament; because it surrendered the appointment of judges and magistrates; and because it left the new authority supreme in all matters not specially excluded from its competence, instead of giving control only in those cases where it was specially delegated by statute. As the question of Customs and Excise had now been given up, he could only express his gratification over the fact that "the arguments he used had much greater force in the Cabinet after he left than before"—a shaft which provoked a loud cheer. The right honourable gentleman went on to argue against the exclusion of the Irish members from Westminster and against the financial proposals, which imposed an excessive risk upon the British taxpayer. "The scheme," he said, "seemed to me to be one for independence, and not for Home Rule." Ireland was to be made virtually a foreign country; and he declined to incur risks for a foreign country which he would cheerfully bear for an integral part of the United Kingdom. Dealing with other aspects of the Government plan, he complained of the abandonment of the Irish Loyalists, and declared that the scheme, instead of being an alternative to coercion, was founded upon coercion—the coercion of the loyal and law-abiding population. His own alternative was to suspend evictions for six months, and to set on foot an inquiry to see whether a satisfactory plan of imperial federation could not be formulated. And here he owned that he had altogether given up, as inadequate to the situation, his views in favour of establishing national Councils— views which, when he first propounded them, were "taught extreme by some of his colleagues, who had now been very successful in making them too moderate." He reminded the House that Mr. Gladstone made a mistake years ago, when he declared that the United States had become two seperate nations; and he asked, amid fresh cheering, "Are we certain that he is not making a mistake now?" Finally, he dealt with the taunts of "servile partisans" who had charged him with "treachery" because he had resigned office : and he asked what they would have said of *him* if, holding these opinions, he had consented to continue sitting upon the Treasury bench "with a lie upon his lips"—a question which seemed to give considerable discomfort to, among others, Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Childers. Mr. Healy followed, and spent some time in ornamenting Mr. Chamberlain with more or less humorous abuse. Mr. Allen, who spoke next, denounced the Bill from the Liberal side of the House, and expressed his belief that all the statemen had left the Cabinet and only the placemen remained. Mr. W. Johnston declared the Bill one to convert the National League into an Irish Parliament; and Sir John Lubbock also gave it a vigorous opposition.

The Marquess of Harrington, rising at ten o'clock, delivered, against the Bill, in the course of an hour and three-quarters, on of the strongest and most telling speeches he has ever spoken; and it was none the less telling because there was no rancour in it, no party spirit, and nothing but the gentlest and most considerate treatment for his former colleagues, except, perhaps, when he felt constrained to quote Mr. Gladstone against the Prime Minister. He shewed that the passage of the measure would mean an end of the United Kingdom, which, according to Mr. Gladstone, every man, woman, and child" was bound to maintain; and he asked why the present Prime Minister did not wait to hear the declaration of Irish policy by the late Government? Instead of waiting, he took the earliest opportunity of ejecting the Government from office. Mr Gladstone here interjected the word "coercion," to show that there was no need to wait, as the policy of the late Government was known; but Lord Hartington retorted, "Why did he not wait to hear the reasons that might be urged by the Government? If my recollection is right, the summons had been addressed to gentlemen on this side of the House to support the motion of Mr. Jesse Collings on the evening before the notice was given to which my right honourable friend refers." The noble Marquess went on to express a belief that the country would never assent to changes so vast and so wide as those now proposed, and proceeded, "but whatever be the fate of this measure the mere fact of its introduction by responsible Government and by a Minister who has justly earned the confidence of the country, will have done much harm that can never be undone. It will be the minimum of all net Irish demands, and the starting-point of whatever proposals they may think if necessary hereafter to bring forward." Lord Hartington travelled over much of the detail of the Bill, and protested against inadequate protection afforded to the Loyalists. He urged that if Ireland got a limited Parliament, without a voice in imperial concerns, it would result in the startling of a fresh grievance; and in his closing sentences he produced a genuine sensation in the House by declaring that the Irish question had "too long been made the battle-ground of party," and that the time had come when all who objected to the disintegration of the empire should "sink all minor differences and unite as one man to hand down to their descendants the maintenance of their great heritage complete as they had inherited it, and at the same time to maintain through its length and breadth the undisputed supremacy of the law."

Mr. John Morley closed the debate for the night. He warned the House that, if they rejected the proposals before them and "drove the Government from office," they would be doing that which would be most acceptable to the dynamiters and other extremists. He subsequently tried to break a lance with Mr. Chamberlain upon his revelation of Cabinet secrets; but abandoned the task when he found Mr. Chamberlain thoroughly prepared to hold his own.

When Mr. Morley sat down, Lord Randolph Churchill moved the adjournment of the debate; but Mr. Mitchell Henry sprang up on the Ministerial side to enter an emphatic protest against the "hints and suggestions" which he credited Mr. Morley with holding out to the "incendiaries and assassins" on the other side of the Atlantic. There was some tumult upon this, but the Speaker ruled Mr. Mitchell Henry to be out of order, and the debate was adjourned until Monday.

On Monday, April 12 Lord Randolph Churchill rose amid cheers at ten minutes past five o'clock to reopen the debate and spoke for an hour and a half. He maintained that the measure embodied a "complicated inextricable, multitudinous mass of contradictions and absurdities;" and, to show that its fanciful and eccentric guarantees and safeguards" were of no real value, and would not protect the Protestant minority of Ulster, he took the case of the veto which is to be in use in the new Irish Parliament. The House was amused as he pointed out in succession that an election of Speaker might be vetoed, that rules of procedure and debate might be similarly treated, and that even a Budget might share the same fate; with the result that Ireland might be deprived of a Speaker, of the proper means of conducting parliamentary business, or of any financial arrangements for a period of three years. If the veto could be "killed by a dissolution," the protection of the minority would cease at once, or a general election might have to occur once or twice a month. "Fiscal unity" was not preserved, as Ireland was asked to sell, for £1,400,000 a year, the inalienable right of a free people to the principal that taxation and representation go together," and according to the Ministerial plan the Irish Government would have an income of over three millions a year which would be absolutely uncontrolled by the Irish Parliament. In fact, as that amount would more than suffice for their needs, they never need summon the Parliament to Dublin at all. Quitting details, the noble lord next attacked the principle of the Bill, and here he rose to a higher level. The principle of the Bill, he maintained was repeal. He showed that by the Act of 1800 the union was to be "for ever," and that the United Kingdom was to be represented in "one and the same Parliament." How was this union to be maintained if one island, inhabited by five millions of people, was to be cut off for all time from any share or voice in any discussion upon any foreign colonial, commercial, or imperial affair? The Imperial Parliament could no longer make or repeal laws for Ireland, and could not interfere if the Irish Parliament determined to disarm Ulster, abolish trial by jury there, or suspened the Habeas Corpus. Yet Mr. Gladstone had said, and they were expected to believe it "with the blind credulity of an African negro who might think he was listening to a voice of almost divine infallibility," that the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament is not impaired in the smallest degree." Lord Randolph next commented on the "extraordinary display of exuberant confidence and the curious manifestation of the most profound distrust" which were combined in the Bill. Ireland was to be trusted with an independent Parliament and the lives and liberties of all her people; but she was not to be trusted with the rights of existing landowners, with a single penny of British revenue, with the existing judges or members of the Civil Service, with imperial defence, or with trade and navigation. As to the arguments that the fate of the empire was to be decided because Ireland had chosen to elect eighty-six Nationalists, he claimed that some consideration was due to the other 584 members of Parliament; and, to show that the present Parnellite movement was not likely to endure for long, he pointed out that every National party that Ireland had sent to Parliament from the time of O'Connell downwards had soon melted away. Even Mr. Parnell himself recognized the danger of disunion among his followers by extracting from them the most remarkable pledge known in parliamentary history—to vote in a particular manner. The ingenuity of Mr. Gladstone in converting the geographical argument of the existence of St. George's Channel, always used hitherto as an argument for union, into a plea for repeal, was next pointed out; and Mr. Gladstone's declaration that the law was "discredited because it came with a foreign aspect and in a foreign garb" was contrasted with Shiel's eloquent and indignant repudiation of Lord Lyndhurst's contention that the Irish were "alliens in race, religion, and language." Mr. Gladstone, who for twenty years had striven to remove all sources of allienation, had now to make "the awful confession of utter and hopeless failure." Mr. Morley's speech reminded the noble lord of Grattan's description of Lord Clare, "with fury in the temper, famine in the brain," and Lord Randolph denounced the Chief Secretary's appeals to the fears of the House. A man who entered public life would no more be deterred from doing his duty by fear of assassination than he would be withheld from a railway journey by fear of a collision. The enormous advantage which the Nationalists had derived from this debate lay in the fact that the proposals of the Government had been made at all. The noble lord closed his speech by an intimation that the Opposition would not take a division on the introduction of the Bill, but would wait for the second reading.

The rest of the evening was filled up with the speeches of the lesser lights of debate; for, as it had been arranged that there should be another night of discussion, it was only right that one night should be devoted to the views of minor politicians. The Attorney-General, like Lord Randolph Churchill, spoke for an hour and a half. He owned that the question of the Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament ought to be open to reconsideration. He urged that, as we had failed to govern Ireland, we ought to give her the chance of governing herself; and he pointed out that years of coercion had not broken the spirit of the Irish people. He sneered at the remedies—"belittling and parochial"—recommended by Mr. Chamberlain, and maintained that Mr. Gladstone had, at all events, "lifted the question on to a higher plane and into a purer atmosphere."

The first three hours of the debate on Tuesday were equally divided by Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Goschen; and the contrast between the two speeches was something remarkable. Sir William's speech was certainly a brilliant display of banter and personality. Yet with all the fertility of his undoubted low-comedy powers, Sir William came very fearly to grief in more than one branch of his speech. When, almost in the opening sentence, he was found intoning the words, "but nobody can deny," it was felt that he was in the right vein for comedy, and expectation was sharpened. Then came his amusing encounter with Mr. Chamberlain, in which he tried and tried again to convict his late colleague of the authorship of the Home Rule part of the "Radical Programme;" but there he could make no headway in the face of Mr. Chamberlain's steady and repeated disavowal. Sir William declined the invitation of Lord Randolph Churchill to go into the financial details of the Bill—he preferred that they should first see the light in print, which would give the noble lord "the opportunity of the Easter recess for studying them;" but he opened out a new branch in the debate by professing to examine the various alternative proposals which had been set up against the Government scheme. He subsequently started an assumption that Lord Randolph Churchill might before long be found supporting a scheme of Home Rule much larger than that of the Government; but when the noble lord repudiated the assumption in the most emphatic terms, Sir William got out of his difficulty adroitly enough with the remark, "Well it is difficult to explain the past of the noble lord, but to forecast his future is beyond the reach of prophecy!" When Sir William reached his solemn warning to Lord Hartington to beware of coalition, he quoted Burke's description of Lord Chatham's coalition Ministry—"such a fantastic mosaic, such a tessellated pavement without cement; here a bit of black stone and there a bit of white, patriots and creatures, King's friends and Republicans, Whigs and Tories, threacherous friends and open enemies, found themselves, they knew not how, pigging together heads and quarters in the same Cabinet. It was, indeed, a very curious show, but utterly unsafe to touch." This amused the House greatly. Sir William warned Lord Hartington against indulging in "dreams of a political millennium, in which the calf and the young lion and the fatling will lie down together with a little child—perhaps from South Paddington!" He then dropped into his solemn and less effective style, and warned the house what a terrible thing it would be to have to go back to coercion, and what a still more terrible thing it would be to defeat the Government on this Bill. He painted, not in the coarse and glaring colours of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, but in more subdued and artistic tints, the fearful possibilities that might ensue if the anger of the Irish-Americans should be aroused, and how in the end a Home Rule Bill would have to be passed, "not as an act of concession, but as a capitulation.

Mr. Goschen followed, and kept the interest of the

House enchained by a grave and statesmanlike speech, which rose to the highest level touched in the debate throughout its four nights' length. "We have heard," he said, "I will not say the opinions, but the language of the latest convert to Home Rule"—a cruel stab, which it will be hardly human in Sir William Harcourt to forgive. Mr. Goschen went on with a grave rebuke to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the levity with which he had treated so deeply important a subject; reminding him that what the House wanted to hear from the Government was argument in support of the Bill, not amusing personalities and recrimination. He complained that the House was being "almost terrorized" by the Government and its few supporters, who virtually declared that the Bill must be passed because there was no longer sufficient "power, spirit, or consistent policy" in the country to deal with the crisis without its aid. The difficult question of what is to be done with the Irish members if Home Rule is granted was, in his opinion, incapable of a satisfactory solution, because it would be equally objectionable to keep them here or to send them away; and the checks and safeguards given in the Bill were illusory, because they would always be removeable on the application of sufficient pressure, which the Irish people would not fail to bring to bear upon them. The complete political and social revolution brought about by the Bill in Ireland would be vaster than any change since the French revolution, and certainly more vast than any ever brought about by peaceful means; and the government of the Irish people would be committed to a totally new and inexperienced body. In the result, England would remain responsible to foreign nations for the good conduct of Ireland, without being able in my way to control that conduct, and might be drawn into wars on that account towards which Ireland would have nothing to pay. Ireland might send out *Alabamas*, infringe the rights of other nations by foreign enlistment, and have dealings with outlaws, conspirators, and dynamiters, without the Imperial Parliament being able to interfere in the smallest degree. Mr. Goschen entered at length into the financial question, which he was surprised to find untouched by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and predicted something very like bankruptcy as the result; for though Ireland might be able to get American capital for purposes of war, she would want English capital for purposes of peace. He warned the House not to be withheld from a firm policy by the cry of coercion, which was but an ill-name given to that which was the primary duty of all Government—the repression of crime; and he entreated them not to repeal the Union by passing this Bill. His own alternative scheme was the repression of crime and the building up of local self-government through municipal bodies; and he confessed his strong distaste for "heroic legislation" which was founded, not on heroism, but on fear. The great cause of the Irish difficulty was the vacillation of English Governments; and he advised the teaching to Ireland of the fact that England sometimes uttered a "last word." The right honourable gentleman closed his long and powerful speech by reminding the House of Count Cavour's opinion that "the discription of the bonds which tie the British islands together would be a hateful and a criminal enterprise," and by urging men of all political parties to sink their differences in face of this great crisis and stand together shoulder to shoulder in resistance to the proposals of the Government.

With speeches from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Gladstone, the debate was wound up. The leader of the Opposition trampled upon the Bill, not believing that there was "a vestige of any popular sentiment in any part of Great Britain in favour of it;" and he warned the House that, coercion would have again to be resorted to some day or other, unless Ireland was entirely separated from England, and that when it did come the passage of this Bill, if it ever did pass, would only make it worse than it had ever been before.

Mr. Gladstone spent an hour in defending the measure. His speaking at all was a matter of surprise, as it was supposed that he had already exhausted his right to address the House, no amendment having been moved. If there is any truth in rumour—which in this particular may or may not be well founded—the right honourable gentleman indeed found it not altogether easy to convince the Speaker that such an unusual course was permissible. However, whatever his rights in the matter, the right honourable gentleman made his second speech without any objection being openly taken.

Mr. Gladstone, in his reply, said that the safe-guards which he had proposed were not prompted by his own distrust of the Irish people, but were a concession to the distrust of others. Replying to appeals and criticisms on details, he said he had never laid down the future exclusion of the Irish members as an essential and vital portion of the Bill, but while he could not bind himself or his colleagues to accept any of the suggestions which had been made, he said it would be presumptuous at this stage to close the door against consideration of this question. Mr. Goschen's objections, he observed, were based entirely upon the assumption that Ireland would always do wrong. This he indignantly repudiated; and next, adverting to the question of the income-tax, he pointed to Indian income-tax, which, he said, is entirely independent of this country, to show the fallacy of Mr. Goschen's strictures. Replying to the complaint that the question of Home Rule had not been before the country, he argued that if a mandate was not required for a policy of coercion, much less was it needed for a policy tending to cement the union between the English and Irish people. He accepted the argument of Mr. Healy that federation was practically impossible without the existence of a local Government, and contending that among the opponents of the Bill there was no common purpose, no common feature, and no common principle, admitted that it had met with great opposition, but emphasized the fact that it had no rival. In conclusion, he said, the plan had been produced under great pressure and might be subject to improvement, but it held the field against all others which had been suggested, and though it had many enemies it had no rivals. Moreover, until the problem had been solved it was impossible for Parliament to undertake any other business.

There was, of course, no division on the introduction of the Bill, which was handed by Mr. Gladstone to the clerk at the table and read a first time amid the raptuous cheers of the Parnellites.

GREAT MEETING AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE

Outside Parliament the measure is being eagerly discussed. Many meetings have been held throughout the country, and numerous others are being arranged. On Wednesday night April 14 Her Majesty's Theatre in the Haymarket was crowded by a most enthusiastic gathering, which assembled to denounce Mr. Gladstone's proposals. The meeting was convened by the Loyal and Patriotic Union.

Lord Cowper lost no time in opening the proceedings, and, after a slight disturbance in the gallery had been quelled by the ejection of the offenders, he called upon the Marquess of Hartington to move the first resolution.

Lord Hartington rose to propose the first resolution expressing the opinion that any proposals tending to invalidate the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland would prove disastrous to the interests of both countries. He was received with loud cheers, and for nearly three minutes stood waiting to begin his speech when the cheering should have subsided. His first words, disclaiming any desire to apologize for his appearance on such a platform, were the signal for another outburst of cheering, which quickly changed to groans when he went on to mention the name of the Prime Minister. Lord Hartington thereupon in dignified tones appealed to the audience not to make the task he had before him more difficult than it need be by expressions wanting in respect to one whom he should always admire and revere. His lordship then went on to notice Sir William Harcourt's references to the meeting, and denied that the passage from Burke quoted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer was applicable to it. Proceeding to explain the motives which had induced him and others of his party to oppose Mr. Gladstone's measure, Lord Hartington said:—First, I object to this policy because I believe that it is a policy which has not been submitted to, and has not received the sanction of the country. I think, gentlemen, that this Parliament is not morally competent, if it is constitutionally competent, to decide upon so vast an issue, which will change so fundamentally the relations which have hitherto subsisted between the two islands which form this kingdom, which will also change fundamentally the powers of that Imperial Parliament and that Government responsible to the Imperial Parliament which has hitherto exercised supreme authority in these kingdoms. I am sure that the country has not been consulted. I will not presume to say what its opinion would have been if it had been consulted, but I maintain that it might have been consulted. Nothing has happened which was beyond the power of human foresight to predict. The return of a large number of Irish members pledged to ask for separation in some form was as certain as any political event could be. It was known during the election that intimidation and undue influence prevailed in Ireland; and it was known, as well as anything can be known beforehand, that the situation with which we have been confronted would have to be met at the very opening, at the very outset, of the labours of the present Parliament. In the next place, Lord Hartington objected to the measure on account of the reasons by which it had been supported. He gave credit to the Prime Minister for having proposed the measure in the full belief that it was nothing but a reasonable concession to the demands of a large portion of the Irish people. But he did not believe that those were the reasons which had actuated the greater number of his colleages, or of his supporters. I believe if this Bill is to be carried it will be because of the anticipations which are widely entertained of the violence, the disturbance and the outrage by which its rejection will be followed, by the anticipations of consequences which we have not the courage to confront and to face. The Chancellor of the Exchequer last night, in supporting successful; but said that if was the limit to which the British Government would be induced to go. He said, "If it is not accepted in the spirit with which it was offered we can resume the gift. We can resume the gift, by force, if necessary, with the approval of our own consciences and of the civilized world." These are brave words; but they are words which refer to a future which, at all events, it is hoped is distant. And how can we believe that when the time comes these words will be made good? We know that what we are conceding now is not the limit of the Irish demand; and what warrant have we that when the time comes that this measure fails we shall not be told that it has been robbed of its virtue by the limitations and restrictions by which it has been surrounded, and that rather than resort to force and the danger of civil war we shall do well to remove these restrictions and these limitations by which the gift has been robbed of tis virtue? Then Lord Hartington objected to the measure on account of the provisions which it contains, and because it tended to invalidate the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland. The prerogatives of the Crown were to be retained; the sovereignty of the Imperial Parliament was to be retained. In other words, we were to retain responsibility for the Government of Ireland, but we were to strip ourselves of all those administrative powers which alone enable us to discharge that responsibility. We are to retain the responsibility for the government of Ireland, but we are to retain it with diminished means and with weakened resources. If the sanguine hopes with which this measure has been introduced should be disappointed, if it should turn out that the statesmanship of Mr. Parnell and of the National League fails to solve those difficulties which have hitherto baffled and perplexed the statesmanship of British statesmen; if it should be found, after trial that capital does not return to Ireland, but rather is withdrawn from it; if it should be found that the poverty of the Ireland is not removed, but rather is increased; if it should be found that discontent, the child of Irish poverty, is not removed, but rather is increased; if it should be found that law is not observed; if it should be found that injustice is being committed—we shall not be able to shut our eyes and to fold our arms, and to say that these things are no concern of ours. They will be our concern. So long as we maintain even nominal sovereignty over Ireland those things will be our concern, and we shall be held responsible in the face of the world to provide a remedy. That remedy we shall have to attempt to provide, but we shall have to attempt it with crippled resources and with mutilated power."

Mr. Rylands seconded the resolution, which was supported by Lord Fife and carried with about half a dozen dissentients.

Lord Salisbury rose to move the adoption of a petition, embodying the foregoing resolution, for presentation to Parliament. Significant and cordial as the reception of the Marquis of Hartington had been, it was almost tame when compared with the tremendous outburst of enthusiasm which greeted Lord Salisbury. Not a person in all the auditorium remained seated, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs continued for nearly five minutes, during which the Marquess several times endeavoured to begin, each attempt being drowned in a fresh outburst of cheering. Having begun by referring to the gravity of the situation which had brought them there, Lord Salisbury, turning to Sir William Harcourt's speech, asked, amid loud cheers, who would have thought that the man who in January taunted his adversaries with the prospect of stewing in their Parnellite juice, would in March be Mr. Parnel's humble standard-bearer and servitor? Referring next to the parliamentary debates and noting the objections to the scheme which they have brought out, he said the great result which he hoped from the debates was that the conviction would be carried home to the British people that there is no middle term between government at Westminster and independent and entirely separate government at Dublin. That meant to cut of from the British Islands a province tied to them by the hand of Nature. In every country, however, consolidation and not severance had been the object which statesmen had pursued. There was a State in Europe which had more than once to grant Home Rule, and to see separation following Home Rule. That State was Turkey, and it was a decaying empire. The point that the Government had persistently ignored was that Ireland was not occupied by a homogeneous and united people. "We have been asked whether we do not believe the Irish people to be of the same kind as other human beings—whether we have any special reason to distrust them, or to attribute to them, as has been said, "a double dose of original sin." Whether the sin be original or acquired I do not venture to determine; but I confess it seems to me that Whiteboy Associations, Moonlight Associations, Ribbon Societies, murders committed at night and in open day, a constant disregard of all rights of property—these things must make us doubt the angelic character which it is desired to attribute to the Irish peasantry. I do not for a moment maintain that they are in their nature any worse than other people; but I say there are circumstances attaching to Ireland, circumstances derived from her history, from her by-gone history through many generations, circumstances centuries old, which make it impossible for us to believe that if liberty—entire liberty—is suddenly given them they will be able to forget the animosities of centuries and treat those who are placed in their power for the first time with perfect justice and equity." Lord Salisbury went on to impress upon his hearers that they should thurst aside recriminations between parties, which really would not Help a single yard towards the solution of the terrible problems we had to face. "There is a limit to the power of any political party or any political leader, in the legislation that they can pass. That limit is determined by the amount of support which they receive from the sober and sensible opinion of this country. Our Constitution is such that the resistance of a keen minority, even if that minority may be small, can overbear the decision of a large majority if that large majority be slack; and the people of this country, now that power is entirely in their hands, must take this consideration into their minds. They must recognize the responsibility which is cast upon them. My belief is that the future government of Ireland does not involve any such unmanageable difficulty, if the people of this country will be true to the empire to which they belong. We want a wise, firm, continuous administration of the law; but you must support it, or it will not take place." We also wanted a steady policy in Westminister, and a great responsibility would rest upon us if through weakness or faintheartedness the Irish people were abandoned to the anarchy into which assuredly they would fall. "But there is something more which you, as the owners of a vast empire, extending to the ends of the earth, must consider before you admit this fatal step downwards to which your rulers are inviting you now. It is a painful thing for a nation to lose a great battle and to have to acknowledge a defeat. It is a painful thing when that defeat entails the loss of a territory, and a nation has to be content with a restricted empire. But these things do not represent the death of the infamy of which you will descend. There is something worse than all this, and that is where defeat is marked by the necessity of abadoning to your enemies those whom you have called upon to defend you, and who have risked their all on your behalf. That is an infamy below which it is impossible to go, and that is the infamy to which you are asked to submit yourselves now. And do not believe that the injury which you will undergo will be a mere sentimental injury. You have interests in every part of the world. You have wide and broad domains, far more important than Ireland in any sense to your Imperial Crown, where if the question of Home Rule is raised, or if any doubt of the power of England reaches the popular imagination, you will have to confront disasters compared to which nothing in your history can be contrasted. After Lord Salisbury had resumed his seat repeated cheers were given for him with great enthusiasm.

Mr. Goschen followed. Referring to the plea of justice to Ireland by which the Home Rule scheme was supported, he remarked that expediency and necessity might change from time to time, and pressure might be put on at various times; but justice always remains in the same position. The expediency of granting Home Rule may have appeared since November; pressure may have been doubled since November; but he failed to see that that which was held to be unjust before November last should suddenly become imperatively just in December and January of this year. If justice is to be invoked let it be invoked all round; let it be invoked as well on behalf of the Loyalists of Ireland; let it be invoked on behalf of those who relied on our honour and our might; let it be invoked on behalf of those who stood by us, as well as on behalf of those who have been opponents of order, law, and imperial rule. Majorities might extort concessions; they could not determine justice. As to trusting the Nationalists with the Government of Ireland, had they discarded all their previous beliefs? And are those who so lately held, if they do not still hold, the belief that prairie value determines the limits of the right of property in land to be placed in such responsible positions? When the stake is the fate of a nation it will not do to think only on what human nature ought to be. We must remember what it is. It might be if the Bill were refused that the desperadoes who bore some little part in lifting the curtain which hid the form of justice demanding Home Rule for Ireland might be at their cruel work again. But the breast of England would be as steady at their menace as her soldiers are steady in the field.

Mr. Goschen was followed by Mr. Plunket, whose eloquent speech concluded the business of the meeting, and the audience began to file out while Mr. W. H. Smith, M. P., moved, and Mr. Wodehouse, M. P., seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, whose brief acknowledgment brought to a close one of the most remarkable and important meetings ever held in the metropolis.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S FEDERATION SCHEME.

A Central News telegram from New York The New York Sun publishes the following interesting statement on Mr. Gladstone's Irish scheme, furnished by Mr. Chamberlain to its London correspondent:—

"Mr. Gladstone's scheme for the disruption of the United Kingdom is not likely to commend itself either in its principle or in its details to democratic sentiment. Its leading idea is opposed to the tendency of the great movement which, during the present century, has done much to obliterate differences and distinctions and to weld together communities and nations in closer bonds of amity and interest. United Italy and United Germany constitute a silent protest against the attempt to split into fragments the present organization of the United Kingdom. The principle of federation, triumphantly vindicated by the democracies of America and of the Swiss Republic, and successfully imitated in the internal government of the Dominion of Canada, has been recognized as the only means whereby imperial unity can be conciliated with local independence. Mr. Gladstone, however, has shown on many occasions, and conspicuously in his utterances at the time of the American civil war, that he is prepared to carry decentralization to extreme limits; and that he regards without enthusiasm the idea of imperial unity, coupled as it must always be with imperial responsibility and obligations. But if in this conception of national duty he is opposed to democratic aspirations, he is still more out of harmony with Radical opinion in the constructive details of his great scheme. In order to provide the safeguard which he recognizes as essential for the protection of minorities, the maintenance of social order, and the security of civil and religious liberty, Mr. Gladstone asks English and Scotch Radicals to consent to taxation without representation; to the inclusion of peers as *ex officio* members of a representative assembly; to a property qualification, both for the electors and the elected; and to an elaborate system of minority representation. These are the necessary concomitants of his proposals; and the plan must stand condemned, as much on account of the anomalies which it brings in its train as from its own inherent defects. The more carefully it is studied the more probable it is that neither in the United Kingdom, nor on the Continent, nor in America will it receive the general approval of the Radical party. "JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN."

A REPUTED BOURBON FAMILY IN INDIA.

PRINCE DE VALORI, in a volume entitled "Don Carlos in India," just published in Paris states:—Don Carlos, before leaving India, wished to visit a family believed to descend from the Bourbons, but unfortunately he had not the time. At Bhopal there lived a few years ago Madame Elizabeth de Bourbon, a Princess of Bhopal. She is the head of almost a tribe of Bourbons who call themselves the descendants of John de Bourbon, a Frenchman who arrived at the Court of Delhi during the reign of the great Abkar, or about 1557-9. This Princess, the Doulan Sirkar, which means the Queen of the Wives, was 70 in 1875, and had a marked European type, and what is more, was very like the Bourbons. She has the highest rank in Bhopal after the Begum. The descendants of John de Bourbon, after having served several Emperors with glory, and been rewarded with many honours by them declared themselves independent at Sirgach in Malwa. They were themselves dethroned by a French adventurer, Captain Jean Baptiste Fantome, whose decendants Rousselet met at the Court of Bhurtpore. Their fall happened about the same time as the fall of the Bourbons in France. They continued to possess, notwithstanding, very considerable importance. I leave it to others who may feel interested in the subject to decide if John de Bourbon really belonged or not to the French family of that name, or whether he may not have been an illegitimate son of the famous Constable. He must have been a man of considerable talent as well as of personal attractiveness to have gained the favour of Akbar, perhaps the most polished and enlightened ruler of his age. It is still more surprising to find his descendants maintaining themselves to our day in a rank hardly inferior to that of royalty, while remaining faithfully attached to the name, customs, and religion of their ancestor."

THE LAND PURCHASE SCHEME.

MR. GLADSTONE introduced his Land Purchase scheme in the House of Commons on April 16, just before the mail left England. He said this speech was really the latter part of the too long speech which he delivered on the Thursday of last week. He stood in a peculiar position on this occasion. The immediate objects of this measure were the landlords of Ireland, whom he knew to be generally most hostile to the policy which her Majesty's Government are pursuing. He asked for friends and opponents of the Government to give a jealous attention to the proposals he was about to make, which would involve a grant from the British exchequer for the Irish landlords, if the latter would accept it. He made no distinction between the British exchequer and British credit, for he regarded them as the same thing. The object of his proposals, their chief aim, was not the contentment of the people, but the social order of the country. The desire of the Government was twofold. Their request to the House was to make arrangements for governing Ireland in Irish matters by Irish laws, and in the second place that they would undertake not a partial tentative and timid touching of the land question, but a serious endeavour to settle it (hear, hear). The first question that arose was must the land question be dealt with. It could only be answered fully by a careful study of the whole history of Ireland. The answer involved necessarily an indictment of Irish landlords, many in the past, few he hoped in the present. But they had in the inheritors of a sad inheritance of oppression, the effects of which could not be immediately effaced. As an illustration, he pointed to the Emancipation Act, which was passed in 1886, and which involved an apprenticeship system that was generally put into operation.

PERSECUTION BY JEWS IN RUSSIA.

A FEW weeks ago the Kieff county court passed judgment on ten Jews for "converting Christians to their religion." Seven men were sentenced to eight years' hard labour, and three women to five years' and four months' imprisonment. The public was for some time left in ignorance as to the details of the offence, on which, however, the St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya* throws light in a recent article, in which it says: "The official term of 'conversion to Judaism' does not furnish us with very clear ideas as to the actual nature of the offence. It is a fact that this was not a question of 'conversion' but of the systematic and cruel persecution of a Jewess who had been converted to Christianity, in order to induce here to return to her former religion. It is impossible to say where this persecution would have ended had the victim remained obstinate, and had not chance come to her aid, through the negligence of one of her keepers. The woman was literally stolen—secretly seized and taken away—from the house of her godfather, with whom she lived since her baptism. Then she was taken to a village and kept imprisoned for several days in a cellar, where she was maltreated and frightened by the most fearful threats; then she was taken to another place, where she was also kept imprisoned. By lonely roads, and avoiding all contact with human habitations, she was dragged from place to place till on the evening of the third day, her keeper fell asleep, which gave her an opportunity to escape to the nearest village, where she informed the Starost of the facts of the case. It should be observed that not only the relations of Jewdokija Shevschenko took part in prosecuting her, but that Jews who only saw her for the first time joined with them. The woman was in such terror of her persecutors that she refused to repeat her accusation against them in court, although every fact of the case had been thoroughly examined and verified. These facts, concludes the *Novoe Vremya*, "are a capital illustration of the Jewish question, and furnish at the same time a convincing answer to all the Pharisaical sophisms by which the Jews and friends try to dupe their opponents. . . . The mists are gradually rising, and truth, the whole truth, begins to grow clear to observing, impartial people. And this justifies the hope that the Jewish question, as far as Russia is concerned, will be solved according to truth and justice."

GERMANY AND THE CAMEROONS.

ADVICES which have reached Hamburg from the West Coast of Africa throw some light on the bombardment and destruction of Money Bimbia by the German gunboat Cyclop, recently reported. On its becoming known that the chief of that place, Money by name, had murdered an uncle of King Bell (who appears to enjoy the special protection of the Germans), the Cyclop, with Freiherr von Soden on board, steamed off to the town in question, and fired a blank shot over against it, in token that the commander wished to speak with the chief. But King Money declined to attend to this imperious summons, and made bold to say that if the German Governor desired to parley with him he might come ashore for that purpose. Hereupon the Governor gave the refractory chieftain time for reflection till the following morning at eight o'clock, by which our Mony failed to appear before his German master. A shower of "nine large and 21 smaller shells" was at once rained into his residence, after which a party landed from the gunboat, and burnt all his Majesty's capital about his ears, only a few houses escaping destruction. The besiegers were rewarded with plunder, consisting of goats, oxen, poultry, and three canoes. Last of all the Governor offered a reward of 20 gold pieces to any one who would bring him Money dead, or 25 for the chief alive, and appointed Bimbia Preeso, to be King of Bimbia in his stead. But the deposed Money seems to be still at large, brooding, no doubt, with mingled feelings of terror and bewilderment over the masterful way in which the Germans manage their colonial affairs. It is hinted that certain commercial jealousies between the English and German traders at Cameroons are connected with these troubles.

THE PIMLICO POISONING CASE.

THE trial of Mrs. Adelaide Bartlett and the Reverend George Dyson, on a charge of having murdered Edwin Thomas Bartlett (husband of the female prisoner) by administering chloroform, was commenced at the Central Criminal Court on Monday, April 12th, before Mr. Justice Wills. After the formal arraignment, his lordship was asked to try the prisoners separately; but the Attorney General, on behalf of the Crown, asked that Mr. Dyson should be discharged. There were circumstances of suspicion against him, but the prosecution proposed to offer no evidence against him. By direction of the judge, the jury returned a verdict of not guity against Mr. Dyson, and he was discharged. The Attorney-General then opened the case against Mrs. Bartlett, recapitulating the circumstances attending the death of her husband. Mr. Edwin Bartlett, father of the deceased, gave evidence as to his son's marriage. He married the prisoner, a Frenchwoman, whose name was Adeline Tremouille, her age being nineteen, at the Croydon Parish Church. She had been previously staying with the witess's son Charles for a short time at Kingston. She was then called Blanche. After the marriage she went to school, and subsequently to a convent school in Belgium, where her husband visited her. Upon the death of the witness's wife, he was offered by his son a home for life, and he went and resided for five years at one of his son's shops at Herne-hill. All the time the deceased and the prisoner lived together as man and wife. The witness had lived amicably with them, but he had had to apologize once for making statements reflecting on Mrs. Bartlett's conduct. He produced several letters written by the prisoner, declining to let him see the deceased without her consent. The witness said he saw Dr. Leach at Claverton-street after the death of the deceased, and said there must be a *post-mortem* examination. The signature on the will produced was, to the best of his belief, not his son's. Two attesting witnesses were, however, called, and deposed that the signature was the deceased's. Mr. Bartlett, on being re-examined, said that he had entered acaveat against the will. He had a difference with deceased about the prisoner. She ran away with Fred. Bartlett, brother of the deceased, and was absent about a week. Mr. Doggett, landlord of 85, Claverton-street, said when called to the deceased he noticed a smell of chloric ether. On the resumption of the case on Tuesday, Alice Foulger, servant at Mrs. Doggett's, Claverton-street, deposed to the frequent visits of Mr. Dyson to the prisoner during the deceased's absence at business. The prisoner called the witness about four o'clock in the morning of the 1st of January, saying she thought her husband was dead. The witness removed some glasses about two hours afterwards. One smelt of brandy. She threw away the contents. George Dyson, Wesleyan minister, related the circumstance of his acquaintance with the deceased and the prisoner. He made their acquaintance when they were members of his congregation at Merton Abbey. He became very intimate with them, and was engaged by the deceased to instruct the prisoner in Latin, history, etc. He visited them frequently and had a conversation with the prisoner, in which he remarked how her husband threw Mrs. Bartlett and himself (the witness) together. She said that his life was not likely to be a long one, and he knew it; and that he had an affection for him (Mr. Dyson) and wished him to be a guardian to her. She also told him her husband had an internal complaint, and she sometimes administered chloroform to him when in pain. He was also told by the deceased that he had been appointed one of his executor. The witness then described how he procured the chloroform, at the prisoner's request, from various chemists under different pretexts. After Mr. Bartlett's death the witness asked the prisoner what had become of the chloroform, and she said she had thrown it out of a railway-carriage window on the 6th of January. On one occasion when he pressed her about the matter she exclaimed, "D——n the chloroform!" and stamped her foot. He told her that she had deceived him, and that he was a ruined man. In cross-examination, the witness said he had kissed the prisoner. He had done so, he said, in the presence of her husband and out of his presence. There was no secret understanding between the prisoner and himself as to marriage. All their relations were known to the deceased. He had no doubt that the deceased contemplated that he (the witness) would eventually marry Mrs. Bartlett. The deceased expressed the greatest confidence in the witness. He never said anything to Mrs. Batlett to suggest that he would marry her directly her husband died. There was not the remotest idea in his mind that the chloroform would be used for any dangerous or improper purpose. The witness also described the peculiar views entertained by the deceased that a man should have two wives—one for companionship, and the other to manage his household affairs. On Wednesday Mr. Matthews, an acquaintance of the prisoner described a conversation which occurred between her and Mr. Dyson in his house after Mr. Bartlett's death. Mr. Dyson remarked that the slightest breath of suspicion would cause him to be called before a sort of council, and he was putting in a hesitating manner a supposititious case, when the prisoner said very indignantly, "Don't mince matters; say, if you wish to, that I gave him chlorofrom." Mr. Dyson proceeded, "Well, supposing hypothetically that it were discovered that you gave him chlorofrom and I gave it to you, then how should I come out before the world?" Mrs. Walker, the nurse, said by the prisoner (according to Mr. Dyson's evidence) to have bought chloroform for her, was called, and she denied that she had ever made such purchases. Dr. Leach described his treatment of the deceased. He was unable to account for his death, and asked the prisoner whether he had taken any poison; to which she replied that he could not have had any without her knowledge. The witness also stated that when on the 16th of January he told the prisoner of certain improbable rumours as to the investigation of the Government analyst, and added his own remark, "Had they said it was one of the secret poisons you might have been accused of having poisoned him," the prisoner replied, "I am afraid, doctor, it is too true. I wish it were anything but chloroform which had been found." The witness also described the relations of the deceased and the prisoner. He said that no female visitor was admitted to the house, but the deceased was always ready to admit male acquaintances, and the more the prisoner pleased them the more delighted he appeared. After she became acquainted with Mr. Dyson her husband requested them to kiss each other, and he seemed to enjoy their doing so. She used the words. "He had given me to Mr. Dyson." She told the witness that for her self-protection she possessed herself of a quantity of chloroform.

Mr. Clarke, Q.C., said that after the jury had heard all the evidence which had been adduced on behalf of the Crown, he now, in Adelaide Bartlett's name, claimed from them a verdict of Not Guilty. He was afraid that he would have to detain them at some length, as in this case, instead of his having the last word to say to them, he would be followed by the leader of the English bar, who would have an opportunity of pointing out his omissions. It was to be hoped that before many years had passed, some Attorney-General or other would arise who would abandon his right of reply. Therefore if he did not put before them every point he could think of he would be jeopardising the interests which were present to him in a far higher degree than any consideration which he had for himself. Whatever might be the issue of the case it would be one of the most memorable trials ever known in connection with medical jurisprudence. But in addition to this there were some very remarkable features of the case to which he would have to call attention. There was, for instance, the fact of the Crown having asked the jury to acquit Dyson of the charge of murder, and then placing him in the witness-box and depending to a great extent on his evidence to say the prisoner was guilty of murder. He thought it was marvellous that the prosecution should ask them to believe that a woman who had lived on the most friendly terms with her husband—who had got nurses and doctors for him, who had sacrificed her own rest, and who had watched over him with the greatest care—should, by some inspiration, on New Year's Eve, without any object, without any excuse, for no reason whatever, administer to him a drug, a poison, by an operation which it was difficult for the highest trained medical man to perform. They must also bear in mind that this was the first time since chloroform was used in this country, and that was now 40 years ago, that any person had ever been charged with murder by the administration of liquid chloroform.

The trial was proceeding when the mail left England.

DISASTROUS CYCLONE IN AMERICA.

A DESTRUCTIVE cyclone swept through Minnesota on April 14, St. Cloud, Stauk Rapids, and the adjacent villages were partly destroyed. A large number of persons were killed and injured. The cyclone first appeared in the Basin formation near St. Cloud. A heavy cloud approached from the south-west, forming a whirlwind 1,000ft. in diameter. It moved slowly to the north-east, twisting off the trunks of trees and wrecking a church and several houses while crossing the prairie to the town through which it ploughed a path 600ft. wide strewed with wreckage. Having crossed the Mississpi River demolishing a bridge to Sauk Rapids, destroyed the grater part of that town, and then ruined Rice's Stations moving off across the prairie in a north-easterly direction. More than 300 buildings were destroyed, including the court-house, with some churches, the railway station, and many railway cars. The loss of life would have been greater, but that the cyclone moved slowly. The people seeing a funnel-shaped cloud coming, took refuge in the cellars. Another cyclone crossed Western Iowa at about the same time, killing two persons and injuring twenty. Sixty-seven deaths have been reported and 160 persons are injured. Relief trains carrying surgeons, nurses and supplies, have been sent from St. Paul, and the Governor of Minnesota has made an appeal for aid stating that Stauk Rapids and St. Cloud are in ruins, and that the surviving people are destitute. Thunder-storms drenched the entire districts throughout the night. From Rice Station it is reported that the cyclone demolished a house in which a wedding was in progress, killing twenty persons, including the bridegroom and bride. The destruction of property throughout the district is estimated at 500,000 dols. Most of the dead bodies were horribly mutilated by the cyclone. Coon Rapids and other towns have been seriously damaged. The storms extended westwards to Jamestown, Dakota.

THE CRISIS IN EASTERN EUROPE.

THE Bulgarian Government has addressed a Circular Note to the representatives of the Great Powers, stating that it had taken note of their communication announcing the signature of the Protocol by the Conference, and enclosing a copy of the telegram sent by Prince Alexander to the Turkish Grand Vizier. In this the Prince states that while maintaining with regard to the provisions of Article I., the reservations already known to the Porte, he hastens to declare that, in the presence of the unanimous decision of the Powers, he is ready, in compliance with that international act, to name without delay delegates for the various Commissions provided in the arrangement. Prince Alexander has convoked the representative Chambers of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria to meet in congress at Sophia, for the purpose of examining the decision of the Powers. The Porte has sent a circular despatch to the Powers declaring that, Prince Alexander having accepted the decision of the Conference, and the Bulgarian question being thus terminated it will now be necessary to devise means for putting a stop to the state of things at present existing on the Greek frontier; since the bellicose attitude of Greece compels Turkey to make enormous outlays for maintaining her army on a war footing. The despatch also declares that since the intrenational fleet is at present in the vicinity of Greek waters it would be desirable for the efficacious measures to be taken in order to compel Greece to disarm.

The division in the Greek Chamber on the vote of confidence in the Ministry was of a strictly party character. The numbers were—for the Ministry, 129; for the Opposition, 83. The public in the galleries seem to have behaved in the maddest way. M. Theotoki, an Opposition deputy, having remarked that the country was not in a condition to make war, was insulted with cries of "Traitor!" A similar demonstration was made against M. Messinagis, who observed that it would be no disgrace to hearken to the advice of so old and tried a friend of Greece as Mr. Gladstone. Notwithstanding the tumult in the galleries, the deputies rejected a motion which declared that the Chamber could only have confidence in a Ministry ready to make war. A great popular demonstration was made on Monday before the residence of M. Delyannis, the Premier, with the object of expressing joy at the adoption by the Chamber of the vote of confidence. The Premier thanked the people for this manifestation of their good-will, and stated that the policy adopted in September last was not forced on the nation by the Government, but imposed on the Government by the nation. M. Delyannis then went on to repel the accusations made against the Ministry by the Opposition. He urged his hearers, however, not to blame those who might differ from them in opinion, but to recollect that they also were Greeks, and added that no Greek lived who would think or do anything injurious to the national interests. Referring to the attitude of the Great Powers, the Premier remarked that if they considered the claims of Hellenism incompatible with the general interests of Europe, and were on that ground opposed to them be ventured to express the hope that they would eventually recognise that those claims were not only compatible with the interests of Europe, but were worthy of support from the Powers, since the demands of Greece, if realized, would promote civilization throughout the East.

The Paris *Temps*, which is the semi-official organ of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, contains the following *communique* concerning the Turco-Greek question:—"The Powers will shortly send an ultimatum to Greece, inviting her to cease her warlike preparations. We believe we can state the French Government, which has been sounded with regard to its intentions, has demanded to be made acquainted with the definitive text of the ultimatum before giving its adhesion to it."

It is reported from Constantinople that Germany, Russia, and Austria have replied in a favourable sense to the last Turkish circular concerning the attitude of Greece. The three Powers state that they have constantly made representations at Athens in order to induce Greece to disarm, and that they will take fresh steps with that object. The replies of England, France, and Italy have not yet been received, but are expected without delay. The Paris *Temps* states that it is the intention of the Powers to shortly address an ultimatum to the Greek Government calling upon it to cease its warlike preparations. The journal further declares that the French Government has already been sounded with regard to its intentions, but has asked for communication of the definitive text of the Note as agreed upon by the Powers before giving its adhesion to the ultimatum. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraph the vote by which the Greek Chamber yesterday accepted the Cabinet's financial proposals is one that has probably doomed Greece to bankruptcy. M. Delyannis declared that Greece had now 70,000 men under arms, and that he proposed to raise that number to 110,000. This was an appendix to the flippant answer which he had already given to the diplomatic representatives of the Great Powers, who had once more tried to make him hear reason. It is stated that M. Delyannis lately entered into relations with some foreign bankers to raise a loan of 20,000,000 fr. The bankers offered to lend the money at 8½ per cent., but as the scrip was to be issued at 75 for 100 nominal value, the interest would have amounted to over 11 per cent., and the bankers even doubted whether they could find buyers at 75. M. Delyannis broke off the negotiations saying, that he could get better terms from Greek bankers; but whether he has done so remains to be seen. With a falling revenue, with all business in suspense, and with agricultural work almost at a standstill, because there are only women, old men, and boys left to till the fields, the situation of Greece is so precarious that native bankers must be very sanguine or very reckless if they will advance M. Delyannis another drachma.

THE END OF THE SOCIALIST TRIAL.

ON the conclusion of the trial of the four Socialists at the Old Bailey on Saturday, April 10th, on the charge of uttering seditious language, all the prisoners were acquitted, but in the case of Champion and Burns the jury returned a special verdict, characterizing their language as highly inflammatory and greatly to be condemned. They also added an expression of opinion that the prosecution by the Crown had been rightly instituted. In his summing up, the judge defined the meaning of sedition and seditious intent. If the jury could see from the whole of the matter laid before them that the accused had a clear intent to excite the people to create a public disturbance and disorders, then undoubtedly they ought to find them guilty, and if from any motive—say, for instance, the love of notoriety or for purposes of personal gain—they desired to bring the people into conflict with the authorities and to excite a tumult and to damage the property of citizens, they ought to find them guilty. On the other hand, if they came to the conclusion that the accused were actuated by an honest desire to bring the misery before the public by constitutional and legal means, they were not guilty. They should not be too ready to mark any hasty or ill-considered opinion which they should utter in the excitement of the moment. The jury had to consider two charges—the first was that the defendants used certain words upon the occasion of that demonstration, and the other the general charge, which was that the whole of them agreed together before attending the meeting that they would make speeches for the purpose of exciting people to disorder. After stating that there was no ground whatever for the statement on behalf of the defence that Mr. Childers had instituted the prosecution for any other purpose than that of maintaining the cause of order and justice, his lordship said it was not necessary in any offence of uttering seditious words that actual riot should follow, but if they thought that the language was used to excite people to violence and breach of the laws, that would be uttering seditious words. Dealing next with the charge of conspiracy, he said there was very little evidence to support the charge. The evidence showed that all the defendants took a deep interest in the distress which existed, and that they intended to go peaceably to the meeting. The learned judge concluded by stating that what the jury were asked to decide was whether the prisoners, or any of them, did upon the occasion in question incite the people that they were addressing to redress their grievances by violence, and to incite ill-will between different classes in such a way as to be likely to lead to a disturbance of the peace. They must not pay too much attention to isolated phrases, but they must look at the general gist of the matter, and they must consider the object which took them to Trafalgar-square and the way they set about attaining that object. He could not refrain from alluding to the extreme folly of all those who incited people to violence at a period of their history when violence was useless. The Government was now practically in the hands of the people, and long before they could enforce people to adopt their views, they would be able to bring about what they desired by legitimate means.

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ACTION AGAINST MR. CHAMBERLAIN FOR LIBEL.

ON April, 16 in the Queen's Bench Division, before Justices Matthew and Smith, the case of "Marriott V. Chamberlain" came on for hearing:—It was the action brought by Mr. Marriott, M.P., against Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., for libel; Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Ram appeared as Counsel for the Plaintiff, and the Defendant was represented by Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Asquith.

Sir Richard Webster said the particular matter the Court had to consider was whether the Plaintiff had sufficiently answered certain interrogatories which had been administered to him by the Defendant. It was wholly unnecessary and not desirable that the learned Counsel should now state the matters in the libel Part of the libel, however, was this—It was said that Mr. Marriott had in some speeches of his referred to a letter which was supposed to be written in the name of Joseph Chamberlain and Co. as to the way in which certain works were carried on in Birmingham. The libel alleged that this letter was a pure fabrication of Mr. Marriott himself. There being a contest as to the truth about this letter, certain interrogatories were administered on behalf of the Defendant to the Plaintiff. The Master decided in favour of the Plaintiff that the answers were sufficient. Mr. Justice Field thought they were not sufficient. The learned Counsel now submitted that the answers were sufficient, and that the defendant was seeking to go further than he was entitled to go—in fact, to get at the Plaintiff's evidence. The Defendant wanted to know in whose hands the Plaintiff saw the original of the letters he alleged in his speeches had been signed by the Defendant. The answer of the Plaintiff to this interrogatory was that prior to making the speeches referred to he had not seen the original, but had seen and obtained a copy, which was for some time in his possession, but which he had since lost; and that he did not allege that it was signed by Defendant, but only that it was signed by Joseph Chamberlain and Co. It was alleged that this letter had been sent to certain firms, manufacturers of screws. By another interrogatory the Plaintiff was asked whether he did not cause a certain letter to be published in *The Standard* newspaper on the subject, and, if so, he was required to give the name of a firm of manufacturers at Birmingham therein referred to. The Plaintiff alleged that this letter was not connected with what was alleged to be libellous and declined to give the name. Mr. Chamberlain said the other letter was evolved out of Mr. Marriott's own inner conscience; Mr. Marriott said he saw a copy of the letter before he made the statement at Brighton; and Mr. Chamberlain wanted to know in whose possession the copy was. The learned Counsel contended that the Defendant was not entitled to that information or any information of the kind enabling him to get at the Plaintiff's case.

Sir Henry James said he did not claim that the Defendant was entitled to learn the Plaintiff's case, or to know the contents of the Plaintiff's brief, whether it was now in existence or was to come into existence; but he submitted that the interrogatories ought to be allowed because the information was necessary in order to support the Defendant's case. The Defendant was entitled to to see whether the letter was a forgery or not.

The case came up by way of appeal from the decision of Mr. Justice Field in holding that the answers to the interrogatories were not sufficient.

Mr. Justice Mathew was of opinion that the Defendant was entitled to further answers to the interrogatories, and that the appeal must be dismissed.

Mr Justice Smith also thought that the decision of Mr. Justice Field must be upheld.

The appeal was therefore dismissed with cost.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER.

AN inquest was held at the Melville Hospital, Chatham, on Tuesday April 13, concerning the death of Lieutenant E. F. Evans, aged 22, an officer of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, who shot himself with a revolver in the unmarried officers' quarters. Bessie Vaughan, a ladylike girl, who was much affected, said she was a single woman, residing at Ordnance place, Chatham. She had known the deceased for eight months, and was on terms of intimacy with him. He was in her company, at her residence on Saturday night and during the whole of Sunday. On Monday night she went to his quarters at a quarter past twelve o'clock. He said he was very angry with her because she had failed to keep her appointment to come to his quarters earlier that evening. When she told him that she could not stay, and persisted in her refusal he got up, and standing at the front door, revolver in hand, declared that she should not go out alive. He then said, "I will kill myself," and put the weapon to his head, on which she told him not to be "so stupid." He retorted, "I mean it," and she remarked, "You would put it so close if it were loaded," but had hardly spoken when she saw a flash. deceased twisted round and fell to the floor, kneeling over the table. He lay there moaning, with blood issuing from his head, and she rushed out of the room, calling for assistance. Two letters written by the deceased were produced. One was as follows:—"To my dear mother—I have killed myself solely because Betty, the only girl I ever loved, has been untrue to me. Anything I have that she likes, please give it to her, in remembrance of a man she appreciated only for a time." The next letter commenced, "Dear mother, I have killed ——" and finished abruptly. The witness Vaughan admitted that she saw the former letter lying on the table, and that she picked it up and put it in her pocket. In reply to the coroner, she said she did not know why she took it away. The coroner adjourned the inquiry in order to allow of the relatives of the deceased attending. The girl Vaughan was bound over in her own recognisances to appear at the adjourned inquiry.

The inquest was resumed on April 15. The young woman, Bessie Vaughan, who was in the company of the deceased at the time of the occurrence, said that on the night in question she had gone into two officers' quarters before she reached the deceased, who taxed her with having done so. Surgeon M'Swenly said he was called to the barracks immediately after the occurence. The deceased was alive; but the case was hopeless. He remained with the deceased until just before his death, which occurred at a few minutes after four. In one of the deceased's pockets was the gold bracelet produced, and an envelope addressed to Miss Vaughan. Captain Darling, of the Royal Marines, said the deceased was very reserved in his manner; he had been under medical treatment at Suakin. The father of the deceased stated that his son frequently corresponded with him, his letter showing him to be suffering under a complication of troubles; there had been a marked change in the deceasd's manner since he returned from Egypt, and the privations he had undergone appeared to have affected him and made him less able to bear the tronbles of life. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide, while labouring under a fit of temporary insanity.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CHINCHONA BARK TRADE.

IN the House of L. Commons, on April 9, Mr. M'Iver asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether during the last two years the Government Cinchona plantations on the Neilgherry hills had been extended by nearly half a million trees; whether it was true that a large amount of private captial had been invested in Cinchona cultivation on the Neilgherry Hills; whether, with regard to the statement contained in the despatch, April 4, 1871, of the Secretary of State for India, "It should be cleaaly understood that the Government have no intention of embarking permanently in the bark trade. In sending their Cinchona bark to the London market, one object is certainly to repay the cost of introduction and experimental cultivation of the plants; but the principal intention of the Governmant in sanctioning this measure is to act as a pioneer in establishing the reputation of the Indian grown barks and not to injure the prospects of the private planters, whose successwould give the Government very great satisfaction;" whether it was true that the Government of India since that time had continued and extended their investments in that branch of commerce; and whether it was the intention of the Indian Government to continue in competition with private enterprise.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth—I can answer my hon. friend's first three questions in the affirmative, only reminding him that the Duke of Argyll, in a despatch to the Government of Madras of the same date as that which he quotes, wrote:—"It is clearly necessary that the Government should retain the plantations in their own hands for the present. The time has not, therefore, arrived for finally deciding upon the question of their retention or eventual sale. As at present informed, however, I incline to the opinion that a portion of the plantations, with the manufactory, should remain permanently under Oovernment superintendence." Though it has never been the intention of the Indian Government to continue permanently in the bark trade. the time for withdrawing from it has been deferred during scientific investigations on the subject of the production of a cheap febrifuge.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J G Silcock, B C S
Mr H G Fanshawe, B C S
Mr J Christie, B
Col J M Stewart, B Inf
Col G Wheeler, B S C
Major H C Fox, R Eng
Major W J Heaviside, R B Eng
Major A Fishe, B S C
Major H P Kirke, B Inf
Capt M J Gibbs, B S C
Capt F R Ditmas, B S C
Capt F T N Spratt, R Eng
Lieut F Oswald, B S C
Lieut T H Bairnsfather, B S C
Surg-Major H B Purves, B
Conductor S Durrell, B
Sub-Conductor W Thomas, B
Mr W Wilson, M C S
Mr A W Peet, M
Mr C Powell, M
Lieut E S Brooke, M S C
Mr J W A Weir, Bo C S
Mr W A Talbot, Bo
Lt-Gen Sir R Phayre, K C B, Bo S C
Col A Le Messurier, R Bo Eng
Col E E Stack, Bo Cav
Lieut-Col W F Sandwith, Bo S C
Lieut A E Leslie, Bo S C
Conductor R Norris, Bo
Sub-Conductor J Aird, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E O Walker, B, Furlo to Oct 15, 1883
Mr F A Chichester, B, 3 mo
Mr J Dixon, B, 6 mo
Mr C A H Wood, B, 6 mo
Mr S H Hennessy, B, 3 mo
Col O Barnes, B S C, 4 mo
Maj C E Hallett, B S C, 6 mo
Maj F S Carr, B Inf, 4 mo
Mr G F Nepean Smith, M, 4 mo
Surg-Major H M G Archdall, M, 270 days
1st Grade Officer J Clarke, Indian Marine

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G K Watts, B
Sir F H Souter, C S I, Bo

THE ARMAMENT OF THE NAVY.

A RETURN has been issued showing the number and description of the guns which are being manufactured for the armament of ships now under construction for the navy. The return also gives information as to where each gun is being manufactured. There are no fewer than 1,173 guns now in course of construction, 557 of them being for armoured, 109 for protected, and 507 for unprotected ships. Of this total, five guns of 110 tons are being constructed by Sir W. Armstrong, 18 of 66 tons by the Royal Gun Factory and the Armstrong and Whitworth firms, and the rest, of smaller calibre, by the abovementioned factories or by Messrs. Nordenfelt, or Hotchkiss, or the Royal Factory at Enfield. The largest items are 182 5-ton guns, distributed between the three classes of vessels, in course of construction either at the Royal Gun Factory, or at Armstrong's or Whitworth's; 177 6-pounder quick-firing, constructed by Nordenfelt or Hotchkiss; and 264 3 pounder quick-firing by Hotchkiss. In addition to the above there are 310 Nordenfelt guns, 97 of them being 1-inch, four barrels; 151 1-inch, two barrels; and 62 ·45 inch five barrels; while at the factory at Enfield there are 56 Gardeners in course of construction, 50 of them being ·45-inch five barrels, and six of the same calibre with two barrels. The six last-named are designed for unprotected ships. These numbers in certain cases include guns not yet in hand, but provided for in the Estimates of 1886-87.

SPECULATIONS IN INDIAN GOLD MINES.

THE WYNAAD, &c., COMPANY *v.* MEAD.—This was an action upon a guarantee for 150*l.*, signed by the defendant as a member of a certain syndicate which was formed in 1882 for the purpose of speculating in mining property in the South-East Wynaad, India. The defendant alleged that he had been induced to join the syndicate by a representation that the properties in question were freehold, whereas they were in reality leasehold. The plaintiff denied the alleged fraud. The *onus probandi* being upon the defendant, he was called, and detailed the circumstances leading up to and connected with his joining the syndicate. After Mr. Matthews had opened the plaintiff's case, at the close of the defendant's, Mr. Baron Huddleston referred to the agreement under which Mr. Mead had joined the syndicate, which was signed by him. His lordship pointed out to the jury that this agreement itself clearly expressed that the properties, which the defendant now said he thought to be freehold, were leasehold. In the face of that document he really could not see how the defence could be persisted in. The jury at once rose and said they were, and had for some time been, agreed that the charge of fraud had entirely failed, and that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict. Mr. Baron Huddleston intimated that it was clearly so, and gave judgment accordingly for the plaintiff, certifying for a special jury.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR LIBEL.

THE action of Ginnet v. Thompson came on for trial on April 13, before Baron Huddleston and a special jury in the Queen's Bench Division. It is an action brought by Mr. Frederick Ginnet, a circus proprietor, for a libel published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the 28th of March 1885, being contained in a letter written by Mr. Whittingham, an Oxford undergraduate, to the effect that a friend of his had visited the circus, which was at that time in the city, and had ascertained that the grossest cruelty was practised in training the young acrobats, who, if they failed in their practice, had their backs flogged with a whip until they bled, by a man who stood over them. The defendant denied that the matter complained of was published with actual malice or negligence, and alleged that before action an apology had been made; and paid £5 into court in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim. The plaintiff alleged that in consequence of the libel he was hooted at and hissed by the crowds, and had to reduce his troupe and take his circus to Ireland until the jury by their verdict cleared his character. He was not satisfied with the apology inserted in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, for, while the libel itself was copied into every paper in the west of England, they did not publish the apology. It was emphatically denied that there was the slightest ground for the charges in Mr. Whittingham's letter. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for £1,500, beyond the £5 paid into court.

THE QUEEN'S PROCTOR AND THE DILKE CASE.

[illegible]E London correspondent of the *Manchester* [illegible]*rdian* writes:—"The report that the Queen's [illegible]ctor is about to intervene in the Crawford [illegible]vorce case upon the motion of Sir Charles Dilke is not believed among lawyers, who are conversant with the practice of the court. The legal question is whether the Queen's Proctor can be supplied with evidence showing that there has been collusion or that injustice has been done. It does not seem to be thought that Sir Charles Dilke's denial of the statements made by Mrs. Crawford would be sufficient, because it is impossible for him to have a fuller and more urgent opportunity of giving that denial that he had, and declined, upon the hearing of the case. It is, moreover, said to be obvious that if his denial is true, Mrs. Crawford and her friends are still more affected by it than himself; and it is believed that from that most interested side there has been no attempt to move the Queen's Proctor. If the divorce of Mrs. Crawford is made absolute upon the existing case as it appeared upon the trial—as to all appearances it will be so made within four months—it is certain that no statement made by Sir Charles Dilke in a public meeting will restore him to that place in Parliament and in the esteem of his friends which he evidently desires."

END OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIAIOTN.

AT a special general meeting of the Social Science Association, held on Wednesday, April 14, a motion, of which notice had been given, for the dissolution of the association and its amalgamation with some other body, and an amendment recommending a continuance of the annual congresses having been considered and ultimately withdrawn, it was unanimously resolved, "That the action of the association should be suspended for the present, and that a committee of twelve be now appointed to reduce within the smallest practicable limits the expenditure, to clear off the existing liabilities, and to call the society into active existence whenever the circumstances of the time might seem favourable."

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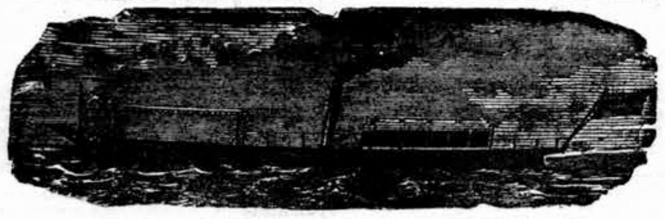

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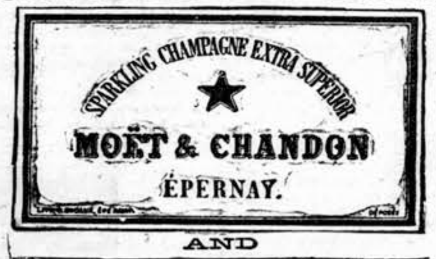

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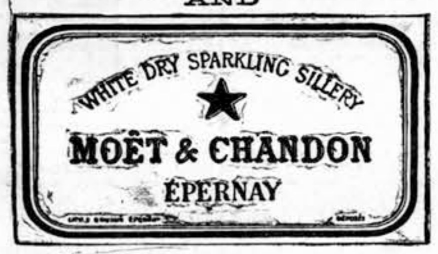

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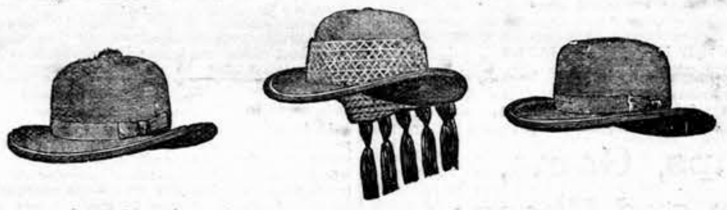

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

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CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. age Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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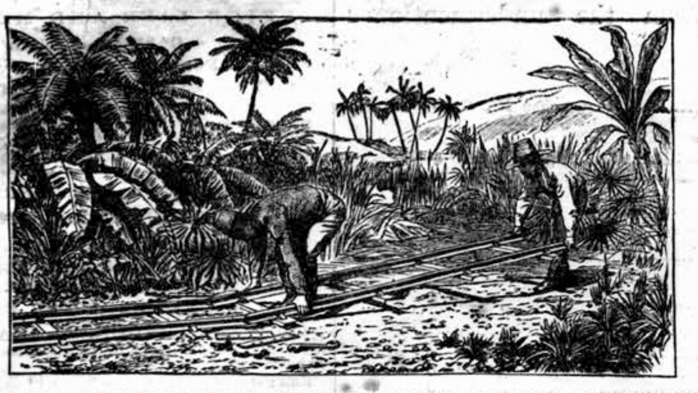

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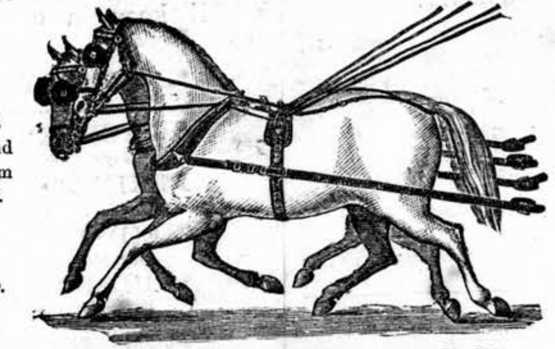

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in Imperial Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betts' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

Without these Marks none can possibly be genuine.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."

PURE, MILD and MELLOW.

DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.

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NOTICES.

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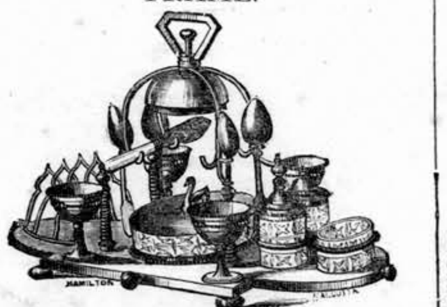

In best Electro Plate, of an elegant and useful character, containing on one Stand the following Articles:—Butter Dish and Knife, 4 Egg Cups with Spoons, a complete Cruet of Pepper, Salt and Mustard, with Spoons, Toast Rack, and Spring Call Bell Rs. 95, cash.

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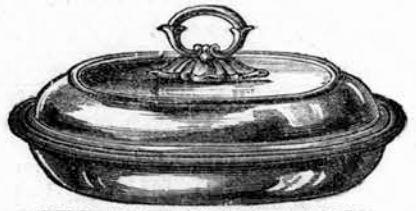
In best Electro-Silver Plate, substantial and well wearing quality. These Dishes are usually supplied with the Warmers, either in *pairs* or in *sets* of *four*. They can be had, if desired, without the Warmers. The handle is removeable, and the Cover, reversed, forms another Dish.



THE PLAIN PATTERN.

Dishes and Covers, each.
12 inch size, Rs. 40-8, cash.
Warmer for ditto, Rs. 50 each.
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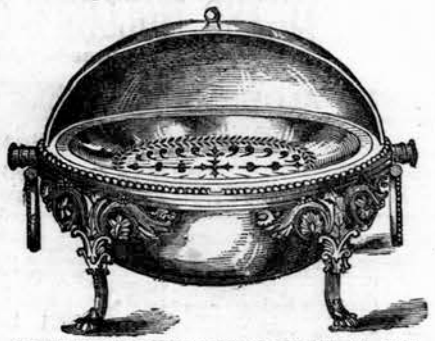
THE "CARLTON" DISH.

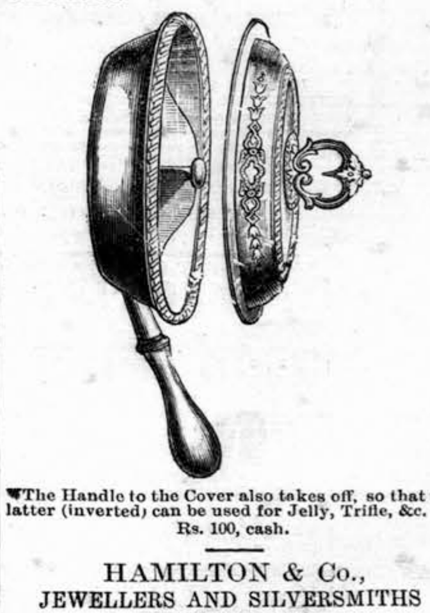
Best quality, of Electro-Silver Plate. This Dish can be used as a Soup Tureen, Chop Dish with Warmer, Fish Dish with Drainer and Warmer. The Cover opens and shuts with touch.



With Plain Revolving Cover Rs. 95, cash.
With Engraved Revolving Cover, Rs. 108, cash.

ELECTRO-PLATED VEGETABLE DISH.

With removeable Ivory Handle and loose Tripod Division. Excellent for serving three sorts of Vegetables at once.



The Handle to the Cover also takes off, so that the latter (inverted) can be used for Jelly, Trifle, &c. Rs. 100, cash.

HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
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May 4th, 1886.

NOTICES.

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PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, *and all Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is *unquestionably* the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

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In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

Read Brothers, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "The Dog's Head Brand" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "Bull Dog."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of Read Brothers, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "Dog's Head Brand" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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A Requisite for every Gentleman's Wardrobe.

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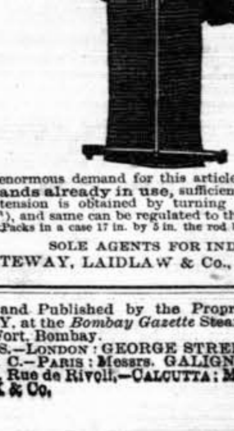
Patent Portable

TROUSERS STRETCHER

Awarded SILVER MEDAL, London International Exhibition, 1884.

MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.



The enormous demand for this article, together with the thousands already in use, sufficiently attest its merits. The tension is obtained by turning the rod (which is screwed), and same can be regulated to the 16th of an inch. Packs in a case 17 in. by 5 in. the rod being jointed.

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